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AND
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BIRTHS.

On the 17th October, at the London Mission, Peking, the wife of Rev. T. HOWARD SMITH, of a son.

On the 26th October, at No. 25, Range Road, Shanghai, the wife of DAVID GOLDMAN, I.M. Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th October, at St. Andrew's Church, Chefoo, by the Rev. A. E. Burne, Captain ERNEST ALFRED RUSSELL HOWELL, Indian Staff Corps, to LILIAN LUCY, second twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ECKFORD, of Chefoo.

At the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Father H. Rivet, PATRICK ALOYSIUS AHIN to MARY WILHELMINA, eldest daughter of Samuel Especkerman.

DEATHS.

On the 27th October, on board the steamer *Ettrickdale*, in Shanghai Harbour, FREDERICK HOWARD, Shanghai Licensed Pilot, aged 50 years.

On the 28th October, at 203, Miller Road, Shanghai, VIRGINIA ANTONIA, wife of EMILIO SANCHES DEL AGUILA, aged 20 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 29th September arrived, per M. M. steamer *Earnest Simons*, on the 6th November (38 days); and the English mail of the 11th October arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat*, on the 8th November (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Chinese Imperial Court is to arrive at Kaifengfu on the 14th inst.

Chang Te-yi, it is reported, has been appointed Minister to London. Wu Ting-fang has been recalled from Washington.

It is alleged that an attempt has been made on the life of the Empress Dowager at Honanfu. The story is discredited.

H.E. Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, died on Thursday, the 7th, the news being received in Hongkong on the same evening.

Na Tung, ex-Boxer leader and late Special Envoy to Japan on the mission of apology for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama, has been appointed to the Chinese Foreign Office temporarily.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyers *Sterliad*, *Ossetr* and *Forel*, now in the Baltic Sea, have been ordered to join the Far Eastern squadron. The ironclad *Peter the Great* will also be despatched after alterations have been carried out.

The U.S. military authorities are fortifying Manila with Gatling guns. They deny that they apprehend any trouble in the city, but they evidently mean to be prepared. Gatlings have been placed on the ramparts of Fort Santiago so as to command the river-mouth.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* notifies that Monday, the 11th inst., will be observed as a Public Holiday in this Colony in honour of His Majesty King Edward's birthday, instead of to-day, the 9th inst.—a change which will be generally welcome, Saturday being a mail day. The Levee, of course, will still be held to-day.

A Port Arthur despatch states that the Tsar has sanctioned an appropriation to meet the expenditure for Port Arthur, where the following projects are to be completed before the end of 1902:—1. The western portion of the port to be dredged so as to enable large warships to anchor there. 2. A canal to be dug in the western part of the port. 3. An independent squadron to be organised for the protection of the port. 4. Naval corps to be organised and drilled. 5. Dock to be repaired.

Vice-Admiral Bendemann has received intimation from Berlin that he will be recalled within two months, his time having expired, says the *Mercury*. It further intimates that his successor will be Rear-Admiral Geissler, late Commander of the battleship squadron in China. As Vice-Admiral Bendemann will leave Shanghai within a few days, in order to go first to Kiaochau, and then stay for the winter in Southern waters, the German Association has given a farewell dinner to His Excellency.

The Manchurian Convention is still unsigned; the Chinese Court is said to have rejected it. The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the negotiations are not denied there. It is understood that Germany wishes Russia to remain, but there is more reason for the evacuation. The bad feeling which would be created between Russia, on the one hand, and Great Britain and Japan, on the other, by Russia remaining in possession, provides Count von Bulow with an excuse for playing the "honest broker."

It is stated in a Japanese vernacular journal that the Emperor of Corea recently issued an order to Mr. McLeavy Brown, the Chief Commissioner of Customs, requesting him to appropriate 200,000 yen yearly for five years out of the Customs revenue for the purpose of erecting lighthouses on the Corean coast, and also to appropriate 1,610,000 for the construction of water-works in Seoul.

Questions have been asked (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) as to why the 11th of November has been fixed on for the introduction of the new Customs tariff, when the Protocol was signed on the 7th of September, and it was provided that the new tariff should be put in force two months after the Protocol was signed. The explanation is very simple; the 11th of November is a Monday, i.e., the first day of the working week, and it is also the first day of the tenth Chinese moon, therefore a convenient date for beginning a new system.

The Yueh-Han Railway, or the projected line between Canton and Hankow, according to a Hankow despatch received in Shanghai, has already begun work from that port southwards, and it is further reported that the syndicate which has the contract in hand under the name and designation of the *Hua-Mei Kung-sze*, i.e., Chinese-American Company or Syndicate, has deposited the sum of Tls. 300,000 with the Hupeh high authorities as earnest for the purchase of land at Pinghsiang which lies on the route of the proposed railway towards Canton.

Sir Ernest Satow, His Majesty's Minister at Peking, arrived in Hongkong on the 5th inst. on board H.M.S. *Blenheim* upon a visit to the port. The Minister came on shore shortly after two p.m., and his launch was saluted by the warships lying in the Harbour. At Murray Pier, Sir Ernest was received by Flag-Lieut. Wrottesley, H.E. the Governor's Private Secretary temporarily, and took his seat in the chair sent down for his conveyance to Government House. The band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers was in attendance, also a guard of honour from the same corps. On arriving at Government House the Minister was welcomed by His Excellency the Governor. Later in the afternoon the party paid a visit to the Peak, returning to Government House for dinner, to which a numerous company had been invited.

The fifty million yen which it was proposed to raise by the sale of the Government bonds in America, the *Kobe Chronicle* says, was intended to be chiefly used for the redemption of domestic Government bonds and for the carrying out of the projected public works, the surplus, if any, being devoted to the fund for new works next year and the repayment of loans. Now that the scheme has been abandoned, the Government has two alternatives—either to find a new source of revenue or to postpone some of the projected works. According to a vernacular paper, Mr. Sone, the Minister for Finance, takes a very optimistic view, and no particular change will therefore be made in the financial scheme. He intends to continue all the works now in progress, only making some alterations in the order of their being carried out. In case the funds in hand are found inadequate, the Minister for Finance intends to draw the amount from the indemnity money or postpone the repayment of the loans from the Bank of Japan.

INCENDIARISM AT TIENTSIN.

(Daily Press, 5th November.)

It is little to be wondered at that, as our correspondent informs us, people at Tientsin are recalling the fires previous to the recent outbreak in North China. The simultaneous burning down of British barracks both at Tientsin and at Sinho, a little above the Taku Forts on the Peiho, the destruction of large commercial premises, and a number of smaller conflagrations at Tientsin cannot but suggest the work of incendiaries. The coincidence would, otherwise be miraculous. Fortunately the miscreants, whoever they were, seem to have selected their day badly, for the absence of wind saved half the town from destruction. However the practically successful carrying out of their diabolical scheme on so large a scale argues a wide-spread organisation, and can but cause dismay in the hearts of all residents in China that the costly operations of last year have failed so signally to produce the desired effect on the more turbulent elements in the North. Rumours of a forthcoming fresh outbreak have been current for some weeks now, up to the alleged sending of a confidential despatch to Washington announcing the likelihood of a recrudescence of Boxerism. The warnings, however, have been of a very vague nature—far more vague than the early prophecies of last year's troubles—and we do not know of any official notice being taken of them. The fires of the 1st instant took place in a comparatively limited area, and it may be found, as will earnestly be hoped, that they were the work of a local gang. They are still very serious occurrences, and involving as they did the loss of the lives of two British soldiers and 1,500,000 taels in Tientsin alone, call for very vigorous punishment. It seems evident that the proximity of Tientsin native city, a refuge of the worst characters, to the foreign Settlements is a perpetual menace to the safety of the latter. It is difficult to imagine whence otherwise the murderous incendiaries were able in security to commence the operations which have cost the foreigners so much. A thorough cleansing of the native city is urgently called for, if the whole course of recent European policy in China is not to be stultified. Tientsin should be put in such a state that it can no longer be an Alsatia menacing the lives of foreign residents and peaceful natives. The Powers have still at Tientsin enough troops to see that this is done at once. The Chinese Government cannot refuse to co-operate. If the perpetrators of the latest outrage are not speedily caught and made to undergo the just penalty for their monstrous crime, that Government will be suspected with good reason of another display of treachery such as will make China's best friends despair altogether of her future.

The late doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, M. de Cologan, left on the 21st ult. As the representative of the Spanish Government, and not specially concerned in either the commercial or missionary aspects of the negotiations, he could take a fairly neutral position, says the Peking correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary. Personally he has been agreeable to all. In some questions he took the mild view held by Russia and the United States. It is thought he may not return, and the Spanish Legation will be given up. As the Philippines are now the possession of the United States instead of Spain, Spain has really no issues in China, while Americans find that their duties are extending. The temporary doyen is now the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Baron Czikkann de Wahlborn, who, however, intends to leave soon.

RUSSIA, MANCHURIA, AND THE POWERS.

(Daily Press, 5th November.)

One effect of the threatened new troubles in North China will no doubt be a further delay in the settlement of the Manchurian question, which has already dragged on until the patience of all concerned has been seriously tried. In Manchuria itself, however, in spite of the presence of the large Russian forces, disturbances have never ceased, whereas in Chihli there has been a greater appearance of order. As will be seen from the report of the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, quoted in another column, there is no denial on the part of Russia that negotiations with respect to Manchuria have been proceeding. Such a denial would indeed have been singularly vain and would have given an unusually plain proof of duplicity at St. Petersburg. As the news of the Russian avowal follows on the announcement of the Dowager Empress's denunciation of the Convention, the situation is certainly no clearer than before. Meanwhile another Japanese report reaches us, giving, in another form than hitherto published, the text of the new treaty and stating that Russia was at first in favour of creating a buffer state in Manchuria between Russian and Chinese territory. Who was to govern the buffer state it is not said, but fairly shrewd guesses could be made as to the position Russia would have held in it.

The attitude of Germany, as explained in our London correspondent's telegram, is what might be expected. Germany is anxious to have the best possible relations with Russia; she has no interests in Manchuria, but she wishes to see North China in a state of peace which will leave her to develop her commerce in her own "sphere" there. Provided therefore she can assist Russia without offending Great Britain and Japan, she is quite ready to see Manchuria absorbed into the dominions of the Tsar. Moreover, as is pointed out, Count von Bulow sees an excellent chance of playing the grateful rôle of "honest broker." It will be remembered that Marquis Ito during his late visit to New York expressed exactly the same wish on behalf of his own country for the advancement of the peace of the Far East. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that Japan, unhampered by European complications, seems far better cut out to play the part, from the British point of view. She is at least not striving to profit by the dismemberment of China, while Germany has already taken a long step toward that end and is apparently willing that Russia should take another. What will actually be the next move in the Manchurian question, it is impossible to foresee. Great Britain and the United States might have much to say, but their Governments do not seem inclined to say it, while the merchants, whose trade is threatened with extinction, are impotent.

The members of the Manila Board of Health are now busy searching the highways and byways of Manila to find a suitable locality for the institution of a plague camp, whither all suspected cases of plague may be immediately removed for observation and treatment. The idea is to secure an open space of ground and thereon erect a sort of village. A hospital for plague patients will be the chief feature, and nipa huts will be erected for the accommodation of those families in which plague has broken out. It is proposed to have water and light laid on and to have everything done to make the village an independent community. Every effort will be made to have the camp as far advanced as possible by the time the plague season again sets in.

SIAMESE FINANCES.

(Daily Press, 6th November.)

The report of Mr. C. RIVETT-CARNAC, the Financial Adviser to the Siamese Government, on the Budget for the Siamese year 120 (i.e., 1901-2), the receipt of which we noted the other day, is a very interesting document. It is, as we have stated, the first of its kind to be issued. A perusal of its pages amply tends to strengthen the opinion that Siam is next to Japan the most progressive race of the Far East. She occupies a far more dangerous position than does the Island Empire, and even if her very existence is not threatened by one of the powerful neighbours between whom she acts as buffer-state, she at least has to be perpetually on the watch. Past aggressions, down to the retention of Chantaboon, have taught her that there can be no rest if she values her integrity. Even now it seems that possible complications are threatened with the Indo-Chinese Government. M. DOUMER's approaching visit to Bangkok is hardly likely to be merely a diplomatic courtesy, and it is not certainly a holiday trip. But, to return to the report, Mr. RIVETT-CARNAC claims with justice that the finances of the Siamese Government are in a satisfactory condition and points to the elasticity of the revenue consequent on improved administration and better government, while the expenditure is well under control. The Estimates for the year 102 had been made up to show a small surplus of 25,712 Ticals, when the award in the case of *Messrs. MURRAY CAMPBELL v. the Siamese Government* for prematurely closing the contract for the Korat Railway construction came in, requiring a sum of £161,000 being paid to the firm. A deficit of 2,774,288 Ticals therefore had to be entered in the budget. "But," says Mr. RIVETT-CARNAC, "thanks to the foresight of the Government in taking advantage of the favourable rate of exchange to remit to London in 1899 and 1900 for temporary investment a considerable portion of our surplus Tical balance, we shall find no difficulty in meeting the award on due date." Moreover, owing to the above-mentioned elasticity of the revenue, it is not certain that the year will not, like its predecessors, close after all with a small surplus.

The report goes on to take the estimated figures of the sources of revenue and expenditure, compared with past years. Into most of these we do not propose to enter, but a few heads are especially worthy of notice, and under two of these the Financial Adviser takes the opportunity of sounding the note of warning against too rapid progress. The former of these is that of Post Office and Telegraph Revenue. Increases of 19,383 and 52,134 Ticals respectively are expected, but nevertheless the working of the Department is not looked on as satisfactory. The net losses for the years 118, 119, and 120 are 295,371, 638,424, and 739,238 Ticals, and the report says:—"Although it cannot be expected that the Department should work at a profit for some years to come, it is quite out of the question that the loss should continue to increase at the rate brought out by the figures. The telegraph system of Siam has been enormously extended during the past few years, and telegraph stations have been apparently established in the interior without due regard as to whether they would pay or whether the political and commercial advantages to be derived from them would compensate for the expenses of their construction, working, and maintenance." There are six new lines planned in the Budget, and Mr. RIVETT-CARNAC

says:—"I am decidedly of opinion, in view of the deficit with which we are confronted, that the immediate necessity of these lines should be seriously reconsidered by the Cabinet and as many as possible postponed to a more favourable occasion. . . . I would take the present opportunity for suggesting for the consideration of the Government the desirableness of appointing a small committee to consider the whole question of the extension of the telegraph system of Siam and to draw up a scheme for the gradual execution of their proposals." Similarly, with regard to railways, Mr. RIVETT-CARNAC says:—"The railways of Siam are, in accordance with the present policy, being constructed directly by the Government and the necessary funds are being provided out of Revenue. Up to the end of December last the Government had spent out of Revenue no less than, in round figures, 21,000,000 ticals on the construction of railways during the last ten years. Add to this the expenditure between the 1st January and 31st March of the year 119 (1901); the Railway Arbitration Award, 2,860,000 ticals, and the provision for the construction of railways during the year 120, viz., 2,000,000 ticals, and it will be seen that current Revenue will have provided, by the end of the year 120, the enormous total of close on 27,000,000 ticals for the construction of railways. My opinion is that the time has come for the Government to discontinue the present system. The administration of the country is being rapidly developed and more money must be spent year by year on Justice, Police, Education, Ordinary Public Works, and Administration generally, and the country should not be called upon to defray out of Revenue the cost of productive public works such as railways and irrigation which should, in course of time, not only pay their way but also provide a profit for the Government. The time cannot be far distant, therefore, when Siam will have to follow the example of every other prosperous nation and borrow money for the development of the country by a judicious and well considered system of productive public works."

The report goes on, a few lines later, to say that unless railways can be constructed very much more economically than has been the case with the Korat Railway, and further, can be very much more economically managed, it would be far preferable for the Government to find some other means, such as irrigation, for the development of Siam. It has indeed been decided to frame and carry out a regular scheme for the construction and upkeep of irrigation-canals in the interior.

To one other point on the expenditure side we wish to refer, and that is to the Education Department. The report shows the estimates for the years 119 and 120 as 656,389 and 954,760 Ticals respectively, the increase thus being 298,371 Ticals. Yet the actual figures for 118 were only 261,148 Ticals. The enormous rise manifests the strenuous efforts of the Siamese Government to spread education among the people. It may be noted that Mr. RIVETT-CARNAC recommends a postponement in the construction of a new building for the King's College, Bangkok, for which the Estimates for 120 contain a provision of 200,000 Ticals. His advice here as in other departments is "go slow." Siam does not seem to require stirring up to hasten the rate of her progress. Her danger is in the opposite extreme. Yet in spite of very large expenditure on the instruments of modern civilisation, the

country is in no danger of financial shipwreck. Mr. RIVETT-CARNAC concludes his report with the following words, an echo of what he states at the beginning:—"It will easily be seen that the Government is in a remarkably strong financial position. The Revenues are showing themselves to be elastic and they are being rapidly got under better control. The expenditure also is being more and more devoted to improvements in the administration of the Government with a view to the safety, convenience, and happiness of the people, while the audit and control of the disbursements by the Financial Department is becoming real and effective."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

(Daily Press, 7th November.)

With the incident of the Honourable SACKVILLE SACKVILLE-WEST before them it is curious that the home papers should speculate on the probabilities as to whether Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the new President of the United States, is or is not friendly to Great Britain. So far as Mr. ROOSEVELT's antecedents go, they are such as will particularly recommend him to the sympathy of the English as a nation. Mr. ROOSEVELT had not, like most of his predecessors, to begin his political career on the lowest step of fortune's ladder. Independent both in means and character, he like certain Pomeranian families in the kingdom of Prussia bears a name in itself suggestive of nobility: he comes, in fact, on one side from the old Dutch settlers who founded New Amsterdam, and who amid all the changes of the century still claim the preeminence. Greatness in fact came to Mr. ROOSEVELT without the necessity of wooing: with everything in his favour, he soon acquired a reputation for judgment in his native country. Even before he accompanied his celebrated Roughriders to Cuba he was already a man of mark: his pluck and resourcefulness made him quickly the darling of the people. On his return he interested himself in the affairs of his native State, and set his face against the corruption that was sapping it. In commercial affairs he was for extending its communication with the rest of the world: more especially did he set himself to improve the inland communications of the State. A gigantic ship-canal to take the place of the present Erie Canal has long been one of his dreams, and he has not concealed the fact that his intention is to divert the entire of the enormous Lake traffic of America from Canadian to United States bottoms. More than any President that has gone before is he a supporter of the MONROE Doctrine, and going beyond the others he makes no secret of his view that Canada should of right form part of the States. His arguments have not succeeded in persuading many Canadians nor indeed many of his own country; but the fact remains that it will not proceed from any lack of energy on the part of the new President should the recent development of the foreign trade of the States undergo a check. Knowing the past of the new President there is no reason to fear any diminution of energy in the carrying out of the Trans-Isthmian Canal. Whatever may be the terms of the new agreement, we may rest assured that, once the work is begun under Mr. ROOSEVELT's administration, no time will be lost in pushing it to a successful issue. So far then we may rest assured that there will be no recession in the mercantile strife between England and the United States. On the contrary, everything points

to the competition becoming if possible more determined than before, and certainly under the new Government's influence nothing will be done to make the struggle less intense. All this means that Mr. ROOSEVELT is an American of the Americans, and that, as he stated himself, he did not intend his oath of office, wherein he swore to uphold the constitution of the United States and do his utmost to advance their interests, should be in any sense a dead letter. On the other hand, what he can do in consonance with his oath of office to maintain friendly relations not only with England but with the rest of the world, he has given his word he is prepared to do. Mr. ROOSEVELT has shown himself in a character which is sure to make himself respected amongst all true Englishmen. He is above every other consideration a man of his word. Privately and commercially he has ever had the courage of his convictions; and placed above the wiles of the mere wirepuller he has always been sufficiently strong to carry his private views into action. While therefore there is nothing that the new President would scorn more than being labelled as a "friend" to England, there is nothing to show that he would willingly inflict any unjustifiable wrong on this country, or would ever from mere caprice be led to take an unfriendly or indifferent attitude when any accidental friction should intervene to cause a revival of less cordial feelings than have of late marked the political relations of the two countries. It is not the practice of England or Englishmen to bear malice for wholesome rivalry. Competition we may rest assured will be none the less keen that a new leader presides at the White House, but we can assure the new occupant, that as long as the game is played fair, he will meet with nothing but respect from every Englishman worthy of the name. On the other hand, there is not unlikely to come about a considerable change in the mercantile relations of the States and Europe. Mr. MCKINLEY in his tour in spring through the western States gave some indications that the time had come for some tariff amelioration. Mr. ROOSEVELT has stated the same in even more decided tones. The ultra-protectionist duties at present levied have served their purpose, but begin to be burdensome to the people at large. One of the new President's announcements on various subjects communicated to his Cabinet states this very clearly. His policy is the abolition of tariffs no longer needed for revenue, provided that the abolition be not attended with injury to American industries. This is dangerously near to Free Trade. But England, it has been long ago pointed out, has more to fear from United States Free Trade, than from United States protection. That the States were in the long run bound to lose from protective tariffs, was the growing opinion of Mr. MCKINLEY himself. In Mr. ROOSEVELT's hands it will probably be made a strong weapon in the coming industrial war.

H.E. Sheng, Director-General of Railways, recently visited Hangchow to consult with Governor Jen Tao-yung about a proposed railway between Hangchow and Ch'ap'u, the natural seaport town of the former city. Indeed, Ch'ap'u did perform that function previous to the time of the entrance of the Manchu dynasty until about a hundred years afterwards, and was an important base for the Manchu naval operations for the conquest of Fokien and Formosa in the latter part of the 17th century. H.E. Sheng subsequently visited Ch'ap'u also. It is further stated that H.E.'s visit to Chekiang also had reference to the Italian desire to construct this railway.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, 8th November.)

A curious story reaches us through the papers brought by the last mail from home, to the effect that there has been a suggestion made in the United States that the Philippines should be renamed "The McKinley Archipelago," with the names of subordinate officials for individual islands. Influential supporters of this idea think it Mr. McKinley's best memorial, but as the suggestion came out simultaneously with news of the surprise of United States troops in Samar, the proposal was not very favourably received. It must be admitted that, were the renaming of the Islands in itself desirable, which we do not think, the present is hardly a suitable time. The insurrecto movement appears suddenly to have broken out with a fresh display of vigour, and the indications rather point to its spreading than dying away rapidly. There can be no doubt, of course, of the ultimate success of the United States, but it is manifest that the assumption that the Filipinos are conquered yet is at least as premature as American and other critics are fond of reminding Great Britain the announcement of the virtual completion of the South African War was. It must be admitted to the credit of the United States authorities in the Philippines that they are showing no lack of vigour and foresight in face of the fresh disturbances, and though they avoid all appearance of panic they are preparing for all eventualities. Herein they show their wisdom. When Samar was the scene of the recent treacherous massacre of a party of the 9th U.S. Infantry, it was recollected that the island was always notorious and that the Spanish sovereignty over it was practically non-existent. But Cebu is also in a state of war, and Leyte, according to recent despatches, is following in its neighbours' steps to such an extent that it is thought that the new civil government will have to be suspended and martial law reintroduced. The pronouncements of General MIGUEL MALVAR, perhaps, need not excite much uneasiness in the minds of the United States authorities. The latest Filipino Captain-General may organise his "army" in Luzon, but he must have something more than paper organisations to show before he is treated seriously. LUKBAN in Samar, on the other hand, is—we had almost said, a more tangible foe, but as a matter of fact the United States troops cannot get in touch with him; at any rate there is no doubt he is an active and dangerous enemy. A policy of "no quarter" is as necessary against him as it was against Commandant LOTTER in South Africa, though LUKBAN seems the more gentlemanly scoundrel of the two. Such men as he can have no place in the Philippines of the future. Many insurrectos of very doubtful antecedents have been pardoned and even given office under American rule, but there must be a limit to this generosity. Nominal friends, who are ready to become enemies again when they get the chance, are undesirable in the Archipelago, in South Africa, and everywhere else, and the sternest measures against such people are perfectly justifiable.

The reasons for the wide-spread recrudescence of insurrection in the Philippines are generally given as overconfidence on the part of the Americans, leading them to abandon military government too soon in favour of civil rule, and the want of training on the part of the new United States officials in dealing with the natives. It

may also be added that insurrection is more or less hereditary with a great mass of the Filipinos. The States undertook a very difficult task when they decided to take over the Philippines. We have always expressed the opinion that it is a task within their power, if they can train up their colonial administrators on the right lines. Recent events do not tend at all to support this view. The time probably was not quite ripe for establishing civil rule so widely as was done, and for this error the authorities are now suffering. Yet the lesson is not likely to be lost. Time and a comparative study of Colonial methods alone can give the civil officials the requisite training for their posts; and early mistakes, caused perhaps by a desire to arrive by intuition at the proper method of government, should have the effect of steadying the would-be administrators. Not too much weight must be attached to the reports of discouragement and dissatisfaction in the United States over the comparative ill-success so far in the Philippines. There was bound to be such feeling excited as news of reverses arrived, but it is not credible that it can effect the policy of the rulers of the country in the slightest. Those rulers would not be worthy of trust if it did. A speedy solution of the Philippine problem is not reasonably to be looked for, but that the United States will ultimately solve the problem it would be equally unreasonable to doubt.

THE ATTACK ON COL. BENSON'S COLUMN.

(Daily Press, 4th November.)

The surprising vitality of the Boer fighting organisation is again manifested in the news received on Saturday of the attack upon Colonel BENSON's column at a point between Bethel and Balmoral, in the South-Eastern Transvaal. According to the details at present to hand, a force of about a thousand Boers, taking advantage of a thick mist, made a severe assault on the rearguard of a British column which was presumably on the march. Two guns were captured by the enemy, but REUTER's telegram curiously adds that "it is assumed" they were afterwards recovered. The violent nature of the attack can be gathered from the fact that the British lost in killed nine officers and fifty-four men, and in wounded thirteen officers and one hundred and sixty men. The enemy is stated to have lost heavily, but no reliable estimate is obtainable yet. Among the British killed was Colonel BENSON himself. Colonel FREDERICK WILLIAM BENSON joined the Army in 1867, rose to the rank of Lieutenant in 1870, Captain in 1880, Major in 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1893, and Colonel on the 1st June, 1898. On the 20th February last year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the South Africa Field Force. A long and honourable career, therefore, has closed in this desperate encounter. No particulars as to his subordinates are yet made public; but as it is known that Sir THOMAS JACKSON's son was with Colonel BENSON, all Hongkong will share the anxiety of the much respected Manager here of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation until news is received of his son's safety. As the Boers were ultimately compelled to draw off to the eastward, a grave disaster seems to have been averted by the determination of the British troops. The presence of a strong force of Boers within some seventy miles of Pretoria, able to deliver so vigorous an attack on a British column, is not reassuring, and once more the astounding mobility of

our opponents is made plain. The moment appears to have been carefully chosen, and the initial success and ultimate repulse of the enemy show that Colonel BENSON was taken by surprise. Fuller details of this affair will be most eagerly awaited. So far we have just enough to arouse anxiety, though the final success of the defending force is welcome news.

[We are glad to be able to state that Sir Thomas Jackson received a telegram from London on the 4th inst. containing the intelligence that his son, Lieutenant Jackson, 1st King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), A.D.C. to the late Colonel Benson, was quite safe, not even having been wounded in the attack on Colonel Benson's column.]

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 3rd November, 6.30 p.m.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers' barracks and Messrs. Droste and Batouieff's premises were totally burnt down on Friday night. Two of the Fusiliers were burnt to death. By the united efforts of the military and civilians of all nations the fire was prevented from spreading. If the day had been windy half Tientsin would have been destroyed. The loss is at least 1,500,000 taels.

On the same night the British barracks at Sinho suffered considerable damage. People at Tientsin recall the fires previous to the last outbreak in the North.

[Enquiry at Headquarter House on Sunday elicited the additional fact that the two unfortunate Fusiliers who lost their lives were Privates Robert Jones and Henry Dunbar. The military telegram gave no further details. Our evening contemporary the *Hongkong Telegraph* published as an Extra on Sunday morning a telegram giving most of the facts stated in our correspondent's despatch and further adding that small fires occurred at the same time in the British and German Settlements at Tientsin—ED, D.P.]

SHANGHAI, 6th November, 6.30 p.m.

Prince Chun landed in Shanghai to-day in excellent health and spirits, and proceeded to the Taotai's foreign house opposite the Country Club. His carriage was escorted through the Settlement by mounted Sikh police. There was no foreign demonstration, but the Chinese houses were decorated with flags and lanterns.

The Prince states that he thoroughly enjoyed the whole trip and learned much from it. He deeply regrets that he was unable to visit England. He hopes for more success hereafter.

Prince Chun will remain here for four days, and will attend the Races.

SHANGHAI, 7th November, 11.5 p.m.

Li Hung-chang is dead. Owing to this, Prince Ching has been recalled to Peking and returns to-morrow.

Li's death will probably seriously embarrass the Legations at the present junction. There is no other prominent Chinese statesman who understands foreign affairs.

A secret despatch passed through Shanghai to-day from the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg warning the Empress Dowager that Russia fully intends to retain Manchuria if the Convention is denounced. Russia exacts other terms which gravely menace China's independence. Li died while the Convention was still unsigned.

The Imperial Court arrives at Kaifeng-fu on the 14th inst. The Palace at Hsianfu has been ordered to be kept intact.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

The following telegrams and despatch are published in the *Gazette*:-

TELEGRAM FROM GOVERNOR, HONGKONG, TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

"17th October, 1901.

"Referring to your Circular Despatch of 10th June last, receive from Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 12,500 pounds Hongkong contribution.

"BLAKE."

TELEGRAM FROM SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOVERNOR, HONGKONG.

"Referring to your Telegram of 17th October, cheque received from Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Generosity of Colony highly appreciated.

"CHAMBERLAIN."

GOVERNOR, HONGKONG, TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Hongkong, 19th October.

Sir,—In answer to your Circular Despatch of 11th June last, I had the honour to forward to you by telegraph on the 17th instant the sum of £12,500, which at 1/11 represents \$130,434.77. The balance of the total subscription, which amounted to \$130,477.63, I have now the honour to enclose with the lists of subscribers, the amount subscribed being made up as in the enclosed Statement by the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,
H. A. BLAKE,
Governor.

The Right Honourable

J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonies, &c.

The Statement is that which we have already published.

HONOURING MAJOR-GENERAL GASCOIGNE.

An interesting ceremony took place at Government House on Saturday night, the 2nd inst. when Major-General Sir W. Gascoigne, Commanding the Troops, was formally invested by His Excellency the Governor with the insignia of a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, the Order having been conferred upon him by His Majesty in recognition of the eminent services rendered by him in connection with the North China Expedition. A numerous company was present, including H. E. the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.), Major-General Sir W. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., and Lady Gascoigne, Commodore Francis Powell, C.B., and Mrs. Powell, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General), Hon. Commander R. M. Rumsey, R.N. (Harbour Master), Col. the Hon. R. H. Bertie, C.B., and Mrs. Bertie, Hon. C. Mc. I. Messer (Acting Colonial Treasurer), Hon. W. Chatham (Acting Director of Public Works), Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Col. Baillie, 22nd Bombay Light Infantry, and Mrs. Baillie, Col. Harris, 2nd Rajputs, Col. Brown, R.E., Col. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, Col. Hughes, P.M.O., Captain Pagett, R.N., Captain Warrender, R.N., Major Hamilton, Major Warren, Mr. H. I. Blake, Captain Trefusis, A.D.C., and Captain Sanders, A.D.C., Hongkong Volunteers. The company having assembled a few minutes before eight o'clock in the drawing-room, General Gascoigne was formally introduced by Captain Pagett, R.N., and the Colonial Secretary into the presence of His Excellency, who read out the King's order investing General Gascoigne with the insignia, and, after speaking a few well-chosen words, hung the ribbon round his neck and pinned the star on his breast. After general congratulations had been conveyed to General Gascoigne the party went in to dinner. The toast of "The King" having been pledged,

His Excellency the GOVERNOR proposed the health of General Gascoigne, expressing his great pleasure at being the means, for the second

time, of presenting the insignia to the General, with whom he had worked with the utmost pleasure and good feeling for the past three years. His Excellency went on to refer in fitting terms to the eminent services rendered by General Gascoigne in connection with the North China Expedition.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

Major-General GASCOIGNE in replying thanked His Excellency for the kind words in which he had proposed his health, and said that it had been indeed a great pleasure to him to receive at the hands of so kind and considerate a chief a second time that Order of which Sir Henry Blake held the highest grade. Addressing the company generally, he thanked them also for the kind way in which they had received his name, but he begged to assure them that though he would remember all his life the honour paid him by them, yet he felt that he was fortunate beyond his deserts. It was true that Sir Alfred Gaselee, Commanding the North China Expedition, had been kind enough to express in public and in private his appreciation of the help which he had received from Hongkong, and in this he only did Hongkong justice. At Hongkong was established the supply depot from which he received his supplies of food, of forage, of ammunition, and of clothing, and he had himself said that of all the allied troops up in the North—not even excluding the Japanese, who were, as it were, on the threshold of their own house—the British force was better supplied in these respects than any other. He also used Hongkong as a place in which to keep in reserve any things which he did not at the moment require, but which he might later on wish to make use of. He sent to Hongkong 1,100 siege-train bullocks, with all their heavy guns and equipment. He sent to Hongkong a regiment of cavalry, which had been rather knocked about by hard work up in the North, in order that they might get rest and recuperate. A remount depot was formed at Hongkong: 600 horses from Australia were sent unbroken to Hongkong and were there thoroughly trained and broken in and sent up North to supply vacancies as required. At Hongkong was established an enormous base hospital, where many wounded and a vast number of sick were treated, and in addition all hospital requirements up North were from time to time supplied. So it was only justice to Hongkong on Sir Alfred Gaselee's part to say that he had received great help from that place. But to whom was the credit of that due? General Gascoigne disclaimed for himself the credit. He wished to point out that all those present, in their various capacities, representing various sections of the community of Hongkong, had helped to bring about that state of things. Turning to His Excellency he said—"You, sir, gave me *carte blanche* to use any part of the island I might require, and I leave you to imagine what a help that was to me." General Gascoigne went on to say that the civilian portion of the community had done their full share in bringing about the state of things he had referred to. They had to put up with the inconveniences attending large depôts of supplies in their midst. The roads were cut up, and they had to submit to the inconveniences attendant upon the presence of large numbers of natives and of foreigners. They made no murmur whatever at this either in the Press or in private. They seemed to feel that there was a big crisis on hand in South Africa, and that here in China something which might develop into very serious proportions was going on; and therefore everyone seemed resolved that he would do his share towards helping on Imperial needs. He did not believe that there was any community which would have so patiently borne without a murmur the inconvenience that he had been obliged to thrust upon them, and he therefore gave his best thanks to the civilian element for the share they had had in getting him his distinction. Turning then to the Commodore, General Gascoigne said he was fully aware that the Commodore had had three times the work in connection with all the transports that passed to and fro—three times the work that he himself had been given; and he thanked the Commodore most heartily for his share in winning him the honour. Lastly, he referred to the help he had received from the staff, saying, "Surely never had man a more loyal and

energetic and hard-working body of men working for him." There was Colonel Brown, Commanding the Royal Engineers, who put up acres of matcheds twice over, for they were blown down by the typhoon. There was Colonel Wheeler, who had to do the double work of the Ordnance Department of both Army and Navy, and who was working at enormously high pressure. There was Colonel Crookenden, of the Army Pay Department, who had had to pay out some millions of money in excess of the usual amount paid for the garrison of Hongkong, and these accounts were rendered all the more difficult by working in the English and Indian regulations. There was Colonel Collard, who joined the staff in the midst of a very heavy pressure of work, and nobody recognised more than the General the hard work which he had done, as an evidence of which he might mention that Major Morris, R.A., had been invalided home, his health completely shattered. There was Colonel Hughes, who had had the administration of the large Hospital that he had already spoken of, involving an enormous amount of extra labour. These men and those who worked under them had done the work for which he (the General) got the credit. He concluded therefore by saying that he thanked them all, not only for the kind way in which they had received his name, but more still for the share that each, from His Excellency downwards, had had in winning him the decoration which he had received that evening. This concluded the toast-list.

PIRACY IN BRITISH WATERS.

The examination of the crew of the pirated launch *Yut Fat* by Mr. F. J. Badeley, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, has elicited still further details regarding this affair. As has already been stated in the *Daily Press*, the piracy was committed on the night of the 29th ult. at Tai O. The native engineer of the launch gives a very circumstantial account of what took place. He states that shortly after six o'clock on the night in question—the passengers, the master and his two sons, and the coxswain having gone on shore—two boats came alongside, one with three men in her and the other with eight or nine. These men boarded the launch and asked to see the captain, and also asked who was the captain and who the engineer. No one replied. Two of the pirates then seized the narrator, pointed a revolver at him, and ordered him to steam off. They also seized a fireman and drove the rest of the crew into the hold. The anchor was weighed and they steamed away.

After steaming for about two hours, the coal ran short and they procured one or two tons from a junk. The engineer does not know where this coal was taken on board. One of the robbers steered, so that he did not know the course taken. When two hours' more steaming had been done, the pirates ordered him to go faster; he told them that the coal was too bad. At the end of another hour four boats came alongside with 20 or 30 men, who all came on board. The voyage was afterwards resumed, and continued until half-past three o'clock next morning, at which time the launch ran aground. About four o'clock they went off in their boats, six in all. Four of these had been towed so far, the other two having been taken on board at Tai O. The crew came on deck at daybreak and they learned from the natives on shore that they were at San-ki on the East River. At 4 p.m. the launch floated and they steamed for Taiping, having engaged two pilots at San-ki. Half an hour later they were met by a boat with a lot of men in it who ordered them to steam slowly—a long, narrow boat it was, one of the robbers' boats. The crew turned the launch round and steamed back for San-ki, and the pirates fired about ten rifle-shots after them. One bullet hit the funnel. From San-ki steam was made to Si-chi-yeung, near Wang-po, where they met a Chinese cruiser and were escorted by her to Taiping.

The engineer, thence went to Fu-mun and reported to Admiral Ho. He could not recognise the pirates if he saw them, he says. They spoke Punti dialect. They took only some trifling articles from the launch and did not rob any other boat. The noise of the engines

prevented him hearing any conversation among the pirates. There were two watchmen on board. Neither they nor anyone else offered resistance when the pirates came on board at Tai O. There were nine persons on the launch at the time. He was afraid to cry for help. Their anchorage was near the new Police Station, the water being very shallow there, and two fishing junks were anchored near.

Such is the gist of the engineer's story. The other members of the crew give a similar account of the seizure of the launch. Vigorous efforts are being taken by the police to lay the pirates by the heels.

CURTAILING THE WATER SUPPLY.

We have received from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary a copy of the following letter:—

FROM THE HON. THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1901.

Sir,—I have the honour to address you with regard to the question of the water supply for the City and Hill District, which, in consequence of the meagre rainfall during the past wet season, is far from adequate to enable the system of full supply to be maintained until next year's rains arrive, unless some very unusual fall of rain occurs during the present dry season. As this cannot be reckoned upon, I consider it necessary to take steps to curtail the supply at an early date.

The quantity of water in the reservoirs on the 28th ultimo aggregated 288 million gallons and the quantity drawn from the reservoirs during the preceding seven days amounts to 183 million gallons.

At the same rate of draw-off, there was therefore 15 weeks' full supply in the reservoirs on the 28th ultimo, or sufficient to last until nearly the middle of February. From this it will be seen that the full supply cannot with safety be continued.

Allowing the full supply to be maintained until the 11th instant, the storage will then have been reduced by two weeks, leaving 13 weeks' full supply or 26 weeks' half supply. On the latter basis, there is sufficient water to last until about the middle of May next, by which time next year's rains may safely be relied upon.

It has been found that, by turning on the water in accordance with the notice which I enclose, the consumption is reduced by about half, and I therefore submit that the notice be published in the newspapers and the supply be curtailed on and after the 11th instant.

I have, etc.,

(Sd) W. CHATHAM,
Acting Director of Public Works.

THE NEW TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

Building operations have already been begun at the new Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kennedy Town, and we understand that the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone will be performed by His Excellency the Governor on Monday, the 18th inst. The site adjoins the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital, and, when completed, the new institution will be devoted entirely to the reception of Chinese patients, who up till now have for the most part been housed in matsheds during epidemics. Being practically open on all sides, the site is eminently suited for an hospital. The plans have been prepared, and the work is being supervised, by Mr. B. Brotherton Harker, architect, Hongkong. The new buildings will be in the Renaissance style of architecture, and the finished structure will have an imposing appearance. It will be of two stories throughout.

From the main entrance, which opens into the reception hall, corridors lead to the three ward pavilions constituting the principal part of the hospital. On the right and left of the grand entrance are the two administration blocks, containing doctors' rooms, dispensaries, offices and stores on the ground floor, and nurses' dormitories on the upper flat. In each of the pavilions there will be twenty beds—ten on each floor—so that accommodation will be given for

sixty patients in all. But besides these, the convalescent ward will have seven or eight beds. The mortuary is to the south of the main buildings and is connected with the wards by a covered way. On the same side are the kitchen, wash-house, servants' quarters, &c.

The interior of the buildings will be executed in modern style, and plastered with Keene's cement. Ventilation, lighting, and sanitary arrangements are to be of the most approved kind. Present-day requirements will be met by the structural separation of the lavatories from the wards, as well as in many other minor respects.

The memorial stone will be placed at the north-west corner of the buildings, in one of the administration blocks. It is expected that the erection of the hospital will be completed in a little more than a year, and it may be added that ground is available for a considerable extension of the institution should it be desired.

DR. CANTLIE ON HONGKONG.

In Vol. I. of the "British Empire Series," published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd. of London, appears an interesting article by Dr. James Cantlie on Hongkong. During his residence in the Colony, Dr. Cantlie took an active interest in all that made for the betterment of the social, civil, and sanitary life of its inhabitants. Expressions of his views upon these aspects he was by no means backward in giving while he was amongst us; concrete results of his strong advocacy of necessary reform and advancement in the sanitary administration of Hongkong he has left behind him; but no excuse is required for quoting this retrospective utterance of his, for the shortcomings and deficiencies which as a resident he endeavoured to rectify are still with us in a greater or lesser degree, and, in fact, his words acquire an additional weight when we consider that he writes in England, dispassionately and calmly viewing from the other side of the world our life here, and drawing his conclusions with an unbiassed mind. On Dr. Cantlie's brief historical description of Hongkong we need not touch. It is written with verve, and painstaking as to facts and dates. More interesting to the dweller in the Colony are the author's opinions upon general matters.

Dealing with the *personnel* of the Legislative Council, Dr. Cantlie returns to the attack in characteristic fashion. In this connection he says:—

"It will seem that the official element outnumbered the unofficial, and the sop to the public, that they are represented on the Legislative Council, is a pure fiasco. When one elects to reside in a Crown colony one must be content to resign all rights of citizenship and be content to be ruled by a system of bureaucracy, which may be admirable, but it is one against which the British elector is inclined to revolt. The spectacle of all the officials voting one way, and all the unofficials the other, with the official majority assured by their number on the Council, is one calculated to provoke derision, and to a people with less forbearance than the British, not unlikely to cause disturbance. What is demanded in honour to the self-respect of the community is that whilst Imperial matters are dealt with by the nominees of the Crown, municipal matters should be left to the control and direction of those who subscribe the money for municipal work. The residents in Crown colonies are recruited, with but few exceptions, from the middle classes, and are surely as well qualified to manage the municipal affairs of their place of adoption as are the representatives of the working classes at home."

On the subject of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Cantlie is similarly outspoken. No apology is needed for quoting him *in extenso*:—

"So as to perpetuate the burlesque of pretending to govern by popular methods, we find in Hongkong a Sanitary Board. The concession to the Board of a majority of unofficials was rendered completely futile by withholding all executive power from the Board. It is merely a deliberative body, with power to recommend to the Council. The elector, trained in Britain to believe that he is entitled to a 'say' in the affairs

of the Crown colony in which he takes up his residence, will be woefully disappointed. He must politically throw himself back to ante-Magna-Charta days; he must be content to lay aside all the freedom his forefathers fought for, and submit to a régime of autocratic rule paralleled only by political life in Russia. Nay, more than this, he must expect to find himself made a burlesque of, inasmuch as he is given a vote which has no influence, and a voice in public matters which has all the machinery of Government against it and fit to render it abortive. A wise autocracy is perhaps the ideal form of government, but it is one British subjects have been trained to look at askance, and it is a little difficult to recur to a system which for well-nigh a thousand years has found no favour in Great Britain."

In his remarks concerning the policing of the Colony, our author says there is a divided opinion as to the expediency of loading the expenditure with Chinese prisoners of all sorts. "The gaol does not present to the Chinaman the 'bogie' it is to most Europeans. The coolie, condemned to incessant labour, and on a starvation diet, finds within the precincts of the gaol rest and food and does not resent his incarceration as a rule."

For the British manufacturer-exporter, Dr. Cantlie has, as we should have expected from such a keen Colonial observer, a word in season. It is not for want of warnings that the home manufacturer has allowed himself to be ousted from, or never been permitted to enter, the huge market fields of the East by his more pushful American rival and by the more adaptable German. Wide-awake British Consuls keep on writing appeals to our merchants to adapt themselves to the needs of their foreign customers: their wails are smothered in Blue-books; hard-headed business men who see with dismay trade slipping through British fingers join in the chorus, but Lombard Street heareth not. Oh, for a Haliburton, a Sam Slick, to spur them out of their plethoric lethargy! Dr. Cantlie says:—

"The British manufacturer is, again, so conservative, so obdurate, that he will not cut his cloth according to his customer, but will endeavour to dictate to the natives what they ought to buy. In other words, he will not alter his looms to suit his customers, but will send out for sale goods in such a form and of such a quality, that it is impossible to get a market for. Take an example: in Corea all merchandise is carried on men's backs, on peculiarly arranged 'saddles'; of course a man is capable of bearing a burden of only a certain weight, and form, and before British-made goods can be transported to the interior it is necessary to unpack the goods, cut them up, and adapt them to the means of carriage. The British merchant declines to acquiesce in the matter, and plainly tells the Coreans that if they do not take them as they find them they can go without. Not so the German, not so the Japanese; with an acuteness which is highly commendable they prepare their goods in a 'packable' form, and naturally obtain the custom. Practically they have got a hold on the commerce of this and many other countries by the obstinacy of the British merchant, and especially the manufacturer. As in Corea, so in many countries, even in the British colonies themselves, Germans and Japanese are ousting the British, and one cannot help thinking that the incursion is well deserved. The Germans believe that the days of the commercial traveller are not numbered, the British seem to think they are. Consequently the German finds, as he travels with his sample-book beneath his arm, that people will deal with him rather than with their own countrymen, who have appeared to have given up commercial travelling, and rely on the telegraph as a means of communication between manufacturer and merchant. The bitterness of the lesson has not yet come home to people in the British isles, but it will and must come, and the starving millions of Lancashire will rue the day they neglected the evident lessons set them to learn. The goods sent possess neither the shape nor colour wanted by people who know their own minds, and whose customs and habits are not to be altered because a Lancashire proprietor has put up a mill which will produce articles they do not want."

We have touched on only a few of the matters

with which Dr. Cantlie deals in his comprehensive article. He writes informatively of the Colony's trade, its docks and banks, its merchants and manufactories, public buildings and institutions, its climate and its defences. It is only in the nature of things that he should conclude by taking a peep into the future. Dr. Cantlie, it may be mentioned, foretold the annexation of the Kowloon Hinterland and the seizure of a northern base in China. The immediate future of China, he says, is of great importance to the welfare of Britain.

"The British 'sphere of action' must be defined, and not only defined but pegged out and defended. The region of China lying between the Yangtze valley to the north and the Pearl (Canton) river to the south must be guarded, from the sea to the confines of Burma and Tibet, if Britain is to claim her fair share of influence and trade in China. There must be no delay in the declaration of this 'policy.' The French from the south and the Russians from the north will attempt, not openly but stealthily, to 'straddle' the Yangtze and join hands to bar the British advance from Burma; and Hankow or Ichang will become the future 'Fashoda' of China."

The recent seizures by Britain and Germany have no doubt taught the Russians a lesson, continues Dr. Cantlie, and henceforth the Russian advance will be more stealthy still until the time comes for the great *coup d'état*, namely, the disbandment of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service of China. The more distant future depends upon whether the Russian can amalgamate with his fellow-Mongolian the Chinaman. Assimilation, Dr. Cantlie thinks, is impossible unless the Chinaman can be persuaded to stop shaving his head and abandon his queue. That the Chinese are to be enslaved is not his belief; that they are to be conquered by the Russians seems to him an absurdity. "Were the Chinese but to listen to their Japanese and British counsellors, and set to work to train their soldiers, it is not China, that would be conquered but Russia, and the opinion of many men, who have seen the Chinese fight under European leaders, bears out the statement that the world might belong to the Chinese, did they but know how to organise their latent strength."

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LEYTE FOLLOWS SAMAR AND CEBU.

The *Manila Times* publishes the following telegram, dated Tacloban, Leyte, 28th October:—

From all signs the insurrectionary activities which mark the situation in Samar and Cebu are about to spread into Leyte. A deep feeling of unrest prevails and there are very grave apprehensions of uprisings, especially in some of the coast towns toward the Samar shore, into which it seems to be a pretty well established fact that insurgents have fled from the American forces in Samar who are pushing Lukban's command so fiercely. These refugees are at work fomenting trouble. On account of this deep apprehension, all the American women have been directed to withdraw to places of safety, and their tears and scepticism of danger will not avail to secure their remaining here. General Smith has their safety at heart. No one will be surprised if Leyte Island again reverts to the military government and the temporary retirement of the civil authorities into the background should occur. Even those who most dislike martial law are willing to concede that there is only a very thin barrier to prevent the revolt in Samar spreading over here, and that the crushing of the insurrectionary spirit there is difficult, while the sympathisers continue to support them from this place.

There was to have been a convocation of the presidentes of this and the Biliran Islands, but this has been knocked in the head by the arrest of the Biliran Island Presidentes, every one of whom was found to be collecting imposts on abaca and other taxes for the insurrectionary government of Lukban. This fact is known to all the people. Those who do know and sympathize with them, of whom many have taken oath of allegiance, only to violate it in the manner indicated, are angry at the blow at the insurrectionary movement and are fomenting strife. So serious to the troops has been the aid furnished the insurgents in Samar, by those in Leyte, that all traffic and travel between the

two islands has been cut off. Orders of warning have been issued and any boats cruising around will have a sorry end to their voyage if they encounter any gunboats, as the armed vessels in these waters have orders to blow them out of the water without asking any questions. General Smith is determined that there shall be a complete and effectual blockade of Samar and a cessation of the furnishing of supplies to Lukban's forces over there.

LUKBAN'S POSITION.

A Catbalogan, Samar, despatch of the same date says:—

Some complications have arisen in regard to the efforts of the friends of Lukban to bring about his surrender. Francisco Ynaji de Jesus and Andres Reyes, the former Lukban's Commissary General up to the time of his capture in Biliran Island a fortnight ago, the latter a resident of Catbalogan and head of the insurrecto civil government, have been working industriously to reach Lukban during the last three or four days, but he is a hard man to find, as he is so closely pressed by the American troops. Besides this there are two American deserters in his camp who exercise a considerable influence. These two deserters, according to Lukban's wife and relatives in Calbayog, have forbidden Lukban to surrender. They assert that the Filipino leader is ready and anxious to surrender, but is stayed by this influence. The statement may be worth little or nothing, as with any force at all at his command Lukban ought to be able to rid himself of the deserters, even though one of them stands guard night and day to prevent assassination, as in rumoured.

Lukban last week attempted to escape from Samar. He was trying to steal across the north end of the Island, but was headed off in the vicinity of San Jose and forced to again retreat inland. All but one source of supply has been shut off from him and this will be cut off in a day or two. His case is indeed hard and from present indications he should be forced into surrender at once.

THE U. S. POLICY.

Another letter from Catbalogan says:—

General Hughes's policy of striking at the real seat of the power of the insurrecto movement by arresting the so-called "amigos," presidentes, principales, priests and cabezas who have secretly nurtured the insurrectos while pretending loyalty, has thrown a large body of that sort of gentry into an hysterical panic lest they might likewise be seized, and the retaliation policy of campaigning seems to be bringing forth satisfactory results. There is some hope that widespread knowledge of the fact that this course will be pursued wherever the many-headed insurrecto movement raises itself upright, whether disguised under the name "Katipunan,"—"Reunion Revolucionaria,"—"Partido Federal," that is what it called itself here,—will result in causing those "leaders" of a carabao sort of intellect to stop a moment before running amuck. Even a carabao shuns fire. So the present tactics may be set down as less harsh than they seem, if not counted actually beneficent, when the restraining influence they will exert in the future is taken into the reckoning.

While the Americans are indifferent as to whether the Island has to be devastated in order to impress upon the Filipino the fact that insurrection has to be crushed at any cost and while General Smith is intent upon a severe policy, the word being: "No quarter for Lukban"—"No surrender accepted"—"Shoot, but never capture"—some friends of Lukban desire to bring about his surrender, in order to save themselves and put an end to the warfare. They have received but scant encouragement to believe that if they are successful in "locating" Lukban,—not one of them but can communicate with him between two sunrises, if they choose,—he will be permitted to present himself to the senior officer of the Department, General Hughes. Francisco Ynaji de Jesus, who is perhaps Lukban's most intimate and confidential friend, is making an effort in this direction, and so also other Filipinos almost as powerful and influential in the insurrection as he, including Andres Reyes, the Civil Presidente of the Revolutionary Government in the Island. What they may succeed in doing, and what the result of their efforts will be, remains for the future to reveal.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE IN HONGKONG.

[Contributed.]

It is a notable fact that of all the commercial centres in the Far East, Hongkong is the one where business men work hardest and with less respite in the matter of holidays. In former times this hardship was less severe; it was not aggravated by other hardships as it is nowadays. While the pressure of business is now greater than ever, the cost of living has more than doubled, without a proportionate increase in pay generally. It remains to be seen how much longer this strain may be undergone without manifest signs of the physical breakdown it entails, specially in the case of bread-winners occupying subordinate and less remunerative positions.

Let us take for instance the hardships of a junior clerk. His meagre salary, based on the requirements of former times, is inadequate to make ends meet under the altered state of things. His thriving employer, in response to an appeal or to several appeals, condescends to palliate the grievance with a paltry, insufficient increase. To satisfy the extortionate demand of his landlord, the nonplussed clerk then looks for extra work, and if he gets it, sacrifices much needed rest after a day's hard work. This, however, does not settle his difficulties. The constant rise in the market prices now renders his case that of double work and slow starvation. To avoid reduced rations, he lets part of the house he occupies, by no means large enough. But such sacrifices soon prove unavailing, for there is no end to the rise in rentals and market prices. Nor are these his only dilemmas. What with insanitary quarters and physical as well as moral sufferings, the unfortunate man finds it necessary to consult a doctor, who, without ascertaining his means, charges for an office consultation more than his daily earning. He can ill afford a generous diet, not to say a change of air, if recommended. And when death relieves him, in comes the preposterous demand of the undertaker; and even at the burial service may sometimes be noticed certain neglect, if not contempt, which Christ never showed towards the poor.

Such are the scenes in the life of many a responsible man among the exploited class in Hongkong nowadays—scenes as unmitigated by the philanthropy of modern civilisation as as if in an uncivilised, barbarous land. To such exploited people, it is not only the question whether life is worth living. Even an iron constitution will not long withstand such trials. Already an abnormally increased death-rate from consumption points to the effects of overcrowding and privations, which, moreover, predispose the sufferers to fall victims to the annual visitation of plague. The evils do not end here. The younger generation, bred amidst such miseries, cannot but suffer. The influence of environment must tell at least on manners. The new generation cannot be endowed with the culture, the accomplishments of the older generation educated under happier circumstances. Overworked, underfed, and distressed parents beget weaklings further impaired by insanitary surroundings. Thus the new generation will be an inferior one morally, socially, physically.

The struggle for existence is hard everywhere, it is true, but nowhere in the civilised world is it more cheerless and aggravated than here in this affluent British colony. Elsewhere, arbitrary capitalists are counterpoised by humanitarian principles much in evidence and earnestly at work, while labour leagues and the resources of an ever improving social organisation often enable the working class to assert itself righteously. Elsewhere public welfare is the supreme law, jealously guarded by the people's representatives, and, if trifled with, promptly vindicated by the much respected voice of public opinion. Here, alas, even the Government seems powerless against the absolutism of landlords; seldom or never, except at the likewise powerless Sanitary Board, is the voice of the people's representatives raised against this most oppressive absolutism and its manifold evils, perhaps because in some instances it must be the voice of self-accusation; and the exploited public either ignores its latent power or cowers

in face of its trampled rights and betrayed interests. Moreover, dependent as the Colony is upon China, it is made to suffer for every political upheaval there as well as for every great festival here. Curiously enough, market prices raised since the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh never declined, but went on rising after every subsequent royal fête. The China-Japan war made matters worse; and now the two million taels due as Kwangtung's share of the indemnity to foreign Powers will in all probability be made up from the ever-increasing price of commodities supplied to this helpless and sorely afflicted Colony. On the other hand, the landlords will very likely further fleece their tenants for the reform to be instituted by the Sanitary Commission, thus hindering any attempt to reduce the already abominable overcrowding.

Sanitary reform in Hongkong, to be effective, should go apace with an amelioration in the condition of the working class economically. The newly acquired territory amply answers the purpose of improving sanitation in Hongkong and rendering the colonists independent of arbitrary landlords and purveyors. Only when this is availed of may the actual state of affairs be justified in the principle of supply and demand. An appeal to the home Government may lead to the economical problem being studied conjointly with the sanitary problem. A class pre-eminently fitted for this appeal is the missionary class. Even in the China treaties they are recognised as men who do good. If they will only appeal to the Government and the humanitarian societies at home on behalf of the down-trodden working class of Hongkong, they will be on the way of achieving a triumph in the cause of civilisation and humanity which will render them blessed by the poor and much more appreciated than they are in ungrateful China.

CANTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 2nd November.

THE M.A. DINNER.

The *Luk Meng Yin*, the banquet to the new M.A.'s, was held on Monday, and as the whole scheme of examination is to be changed, this ancient and curious ceremony will never be repeated. The scene was the Governor's Yamen. The M.A.'s, in court dress and with flowers of silver paper in their hats, were grouped under a bamboo awning in front of the main entrance. On each side were two long lines of little tables, each with a chair beside it and sixteen little dishes of food and fruit set out on it. The expense of this is borne by the Imperial Government, which makes a grant of 10 taels for every successful scholar, though this year rumour says only one tael has been allowed. "The hundred surnames" pressed as close to these tables as a handful of police would let them, but there was no attempt at pilfering or disturbance. About half past ten the tables and their contents were removed for consumption at home, and while this was being done the examiners arrived and were received by the Governor in person. The Governor, the examiner for the B.A. degree, and the examiners for the M.A. degree then kowtowed at a little altar on the right of the hall, and then with the Treasurer and another official took their seats at six small tables at the top of the hall and drank tea, while all the newly made M.A.'s kowtowed to them. The latter then formed into two lines and kowtowed to each other. Half a dozen players then appeared and first sang a song in praise of the *kai yun*, the first M.A., and then rendered the regulation ode: "Beautiful is the voice of the deer," from which the banquet takes its name. There was a great but good-humoured crowd, and though foreigners were present they seemed rather pleased than otherwise at it.

THE HONOURS LIST.

The first of the M.A.'s this year is the son of a man Lo Kao, who is said to be the richest Chinaman in Macao. He rose from very small beginnings and made his money as an owner of gaming-houses. He also has a lot to do with the Macao lottery and the Wai Sing lottery in this city. The gossip of the streets says that he made previous arrangements to ensure his son's success, and fixes the amount at

\$16,000. The 163rd name on the list is that of a boy of 13, a Chinese bannerman named Kam. This lad's father was also a candidate, and is credited with having done all his son's papers for him. If so, a just Nemesis has overtaken him, for while he managed to get his son through he himself failed to pass.

FRENCH ACTIVITY IN CANTON.

The French school at their yamen in the middle of the city, which was opened on the 13th September, has already 75 pupils, which is as many as they have room for. The staff consists of three teachers and a chaplain, and they say that had they more room they could get with ease 200 pupils. The students are chiefly of business families, though there are some whose fathers are officials, and vary in age from sixteen to forty. They are very eager to learn, and their system appears to produce better results than the Tung Juan Koon. Each student pays \$2 *per mensem*, and a very fine school-house has been built by the French Government.

Since the opening of a French post office in Shameen, which has apparently been successful, further developments have been made, and letter boxes have now been set up in several streets in both the city and the suburb. The Chinese appear to be using them, and it is said that stamps can be procured at the French Yamen.

OTHER NEWS.

The inhabitants of the Fung Neng Sei, a street in the east of the city, attended a few days ago at the wedding of a Buddhist priest. The hero is a young priest of 20, very handsome according to Chinese ideas, and a well known rake. He has now openly married a wife with considerable ceremony, and as every Buddhist priest takes vows of celibacy and chastity, he has thereby rendered himself liable to expulsion as soon as his abbot hears of it.

As the magistrate of the Pun Yu district was passing through the city the other day, his chair was forcibly arrested by an angry woman. She complained that his soldiers had jostled her so roughly that her hairpins were broken, and would not let him proceed until compensation was made. Had the lady been Chinese she would immediately have been arrested, but being Manchu the magistrate did not dare to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Tartar General. The Chinese are now quoting this incident as an example of the extraordinary arrogance and boldness of the banner people.

BUILDING AGAINST EARTH-QUAKE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 29th October.

It does not take a lifetime to learn Manila, but longer than Americans have been here; and many residents who hear it said, and hope it is true, that the new sovereignty is carrying the islands in a few years from the seventeenth to the twentieth century, read the building laws framed for the city with no little trepidation. The lawmakers in their wisdom and with manifest intent to make the city attractive and symmetrical, and to minimise fire risks, have designated zones of building called respectively the District of Strong Materials and the District of Light Materials. With the purpose of this plan no fault is found. The native likes pretty effects, and may be counted as quite ready to approve laws shaped to that end and for safety. But when lawgivers presume to set aside affairs of nature with as little consideration for things past as they reform things traceable to man, even the credulous and confiding native shakes his head. While not wishing at all for such earthquakes as many have witnessed and of which all know, old residents wonder if nothing short of that calmity can curb American assurance. It is a safe prediction that until such a convulsion shall pass harmless over the modernised city, the law's permission to build four stories into the air will not tempt natives to trust themselves asleep in any landing of more than half that height.

Commotions which would disturb people not accustomed to involuntary rocking occur so frequently as to pass almost unnoticed. A newcomer beyond the cradling age is very likely to be awakened by the sway of the bed, first lengthwise and then across, and the timid

frequently experience a feeling not unlike seasickness. Among the phenomena observed at a recent visitation, a local newspaper mentions this:—"There were three distinct shocks, each of about three and one-half seconds duration. A party of clerks in a certain part of the city was playing poker when the first shock arrived. It scattered the chips all over the table, the result of which was that the boys who had been losing had huge stacks of blues and reds tipped over their way and the winners saw their piles disappear in an instant."

Three and one-half seconds may not seem long even when multiplied by three, but testimony to the contrary could readily be gathered in a community exposed to an earthquake for that period. The travel of dreams is not faster than that experienced by the mind alert at such a time. A resident in whom the imprint of fear was laid in his boyhood, in 1883, and whom the first tremor always rouses, no matter how soundly he may be sleeping, tells of an incident of last Spring, to illustrate the slowness of time. He awoke at once as usual. On leaving the bed he struck a light, and looked at his watch, which lay open on the table. A bookcase in the room had creaked out of plumb. He gathered a wad of paper and righted that furniture by lifting one of its legs and stuffing the paper under. Then he went to the window. Under a lamp outside stood an American police officer, to whom the resident remarked that the shock was rather severe. "Yes," the officer answered, reaching for his watch, "and it is a long one too." The resident walked back to the table, got his own watch, returned with it to the window. Motion ceased while he stood there, 15 seconds after he had first looked at his watch. As the official report gave that time as the duration of the shock, the resident had evidently started from bed at the instant of the first commotion. He says he was not conscious of special haste in the things he did while the shock lasted.

At the Weather Bureau there is a pillar of stone sunk 10 feet into the ground, cemented as firmly as if it had grown there. It rises through the building wholly clear of the floors or framework, so that nothing can affect it except the earth itself. A wooden cylinder, like a thick pipe, is secured to the face of the pillar. Within the cylinder hangs a pendulum, with moves only with the pillar. By a lens arrangement at the bottom of the cylinder, one may watch the swing of the pendulum. It is always in motion. The degree and rapidity with which it moves vary, but it has never been known to be quiet. That is an index of what is happening to this island. A strong wind striking any part of the coast will set it in vibration and the furious storms that attack the island make it rock as if it might be blown from its anchorage. This motion might not be perceptible to the physical senses even if the people did not have enough other troubles without it at such times, but the Weather Bureau pendulum tells the story over and again of a foundation that may be safe but is certainly not firm. In earthquakes, the pendulum catches fresh spasms of activity, describing every motion to which this part of Luzon is subjected. The simplest office it performs is to prove that the island is never at rest, and to warn the inhabitants that they should take that fact into serious account in building upon it.

Such data as are furnished by the earthquake record that has been kept and the continual perturbation of the earth's surface in this region, fail unhappily to point to the slightest prospect that disaster from earthquake will cease. There is no way of reckoning with it. The common tremors are matters for merriment, but those who have seen the climax of these warnings find them far from jocose. Probably every generation has had at least one such experience, although accounts of most of them are meagre and have been handed down in fragmentary shape. Seven of the visitations were so violent as to have survived in story and incomplete writing; and there have been three additional in the last 50 years of which it is possible to hear from actual witnesses. Workmen are now busy tearing down the ruined walls of a Jesuit church in this city which an earthquake destroyed in 1852. The walls are of solid masonry, ten feet thick at the base and tapering to not less than four feet at the highest portion.

yet standing. There was a university building in the rear of the church, which was utterly ruined, only the foundations remaining after a shock of less than one minute. The debris of the university disappeared years ago, probably for paving or new foundation work, such being the purposes for which the church walls are now coming down.

The new building law presupposes that corrugated iron roofs, dove-tailed joints, broad foundations, truncated corners and strong framework protected by masonry will keep earthquakes, as well as typhoons, outside the danger line. It provides that in the District of Strong Materials all buildings shall be of stone, brick, iron, steel, or substantial wood of approved kind and quality, and it prohibits the use within that district of nipa, bamboo and other light materials. In that district also no permit is to be granted for the material alteration or repair of buildings of light material now standing. Such buildings must be removed from the walled city and two of the wards by January next, from certain other wards by next July, and from all parts of the district by one year from next January. A permit is to be required for all repairs in this district, based upon an application in writing, with plans and specifications attached. Specifications for new buildings must be minute. Owners must construct sidewalks and keep them in order. Building materials shall conform to legal trade and manufacturing standards and only the best lime-mortar may be used, with such proportion of sand as to insure cohesion and elasticity and with a mixture of cement, if it is to be exposed to the action of water. The maximum safe bearing capacity of the soil is estimated at twenty tons to the square metre, and foundations must be proportioned to that pressure, and must reach a depth of 50 centimetres below the general surface of the ground. In composite buildings of masonry and framework, the uprights of the frame work shall extend into the foundation piers not less than 50 centimetres, but not through them. No wooden pile or timber foundation shall be permitted above the lowest level of seepage water. Outside masonry walls without framework shall have a minimum thickness of one-sixth of their height and masonry partition walls without framework shall be less than 30 centimetres thick. No main wall shall be of greater length than twice its height without partition walls for support. Only in places of worship may masonry walls without framework be more than one story in height, but composite walls of masonry and framework may be four stories high, with a wall thickness of 80 centimetres at the first story, 60 at the second, 40 at the third and 20 at the fourth. Three-story buildings must start with walls 60 centimetres thick, two-story buildings with 40 centimetres and one-story buildings of that construction must have walls 20 centimetres thick. Framework of buildings of more than one story shall be so designed and braced as to support the roof independently of the masonry filling, and to withstand a wind pressure of 200 kilometres per hour against roof and sides. No story may be built of less than three metres or more than five metres high. Floors in tenements, dwellings, apartment-houses or hotels shall be of sufficient strength to support an imposed weight of 340 kilometres per square metre. Joists shall be connected by cross bridges at intervals of every five metres of length and joists and beams shall be secured to walls and to each other by iron anchors and straps, so that there shall be a tie running from wall to wall across the entire building at intervals not to exceed three metres. Openings more than two and one-half metres in width shall be spanned by a steel girder or properly designed arch. Lintels or girders shall not rest directly upon brickwork but upon bedplates of cast iron or granite. Framework of buildings, when not filled with masonry, shall have sufficient stability to resist a wind of 200 kilometres an hour against the area of roof and sides.

Roofs shall be of galvanised iron, tile, or similar non-combustible material. Roof-trusses shall be of steel or substantial timber, constructed so as to support, in addition to their own weight, a uniform load of 185 kilograms per square metre over the entire roof surface, and to resist a wind of 200 kilometres per hour

against an area equal to the vertical projection of the entire roof. All roofs shall be securely anchored to the supporting walls or timbers through their trusses or rafters. Steel trusses of more than ten metres span shall be constructed to allow for changes of temperature and the clear span of wooden roof trusses shall not exceed twelve and one-half metres. There is provision for buildings in interior courts, which must have a clear space of six metres around them and not exceed six metres in height. No sheds or stables shall exceed six metres in height or be constructed on the street front. Kitchen chimneys must be of sheet iron, with conical spark arresters; they must be supported by iron-work and reach at least one metre above the leaves of any building within a distance of ten metres; they shall be at least 20 centimetres from any woodwork; at the point of leaving the building, the intervening space shall be filled by sheet iron or brick; and all chimneys shall pass through the roof and no opening for them may be made in the walls. Smokestacks shall not be of brick or masonry for a greater height than 14 metres. If higher they must be of steel, carry spark arresters, be secured to withstand a wind of 200 kilometres per hour, rise at least five metres above any building within a distance of 50 metres and be at least one metre from any woodwork. The law goes into detail as to theatres, meeting or amusement halls, factories, and the classification and inspection of steam boilers. There is thus no reason why Manila should be shaken, burned, or blown down if a circumstantial law can hedge it with safety. The authorities seem to fear storm or fire more than earthquake. Why fire is not common can be explained only by reference to the fortune that guards the reckless, for men, women and children smoke, throw lighted matches broadcast among the easiest tinder, and nearly always there is breeze enough to fan a flame. Protection against high wind is a necessity in comfortable existence here. But when the earth, content usually with mildly swaying its bulk, comes into the open for a show of power, it leaves no doubt that it can use its giant strength like a giant. The building law will not get its supreme test until that challenger shall try conclusions with it.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 26th ult:—

Prince Ching and Na Tung are both proceeding to Honan to meet the Court.

The State Lottery in Peking has been stopped, but the reasons are not stated.

Li Hung-chang is stated to intend meeting the Court at Paotingfu. Ching-ting being too far.

One hundred and twenty-four eunuchs have arrived in Peking from Hsian. First batch!!

On the 18th inst. the Plenipotentiaries handed the Indemnity Bonds to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body.

Tenders are now open for the destruction of the Taku Forts, which is the next item on the fort-demolition bill.

The metropolitan examinations are to be held in Honan. This is, of course, the direct evasion of the provisions of the Terms.

One of the Yamens in Paotingfu is being prepared for Li Hung-chang, who will take up his residence there after the Court's return.

The new Bureau of Government Affairs, which is in reality the old Tsungli Yamen under another name, is having offices built in Kaifong.

It is stated that the ground on which the Black Fort stands will be included in the Cathedral property and used as a Roman Catholic cemetery.

The Treasurer of Chihli contemplates publishing a work on Boxerdom, so that the people may understand the idle futility of Boxer doctrines and avoid the evil.

The Russians, having control of all the telegraphs in Manchuria, do not permit any code messages, and all Chinese telegrams have to be translated into English.

We are glad to see the Club has shaken hands with itself, and looks quite smart in its new coat of paint, and a brave show of greenery in front; many improvements have been made in the interior

Foreign cloths have been ordered to take the place of silk bunting around the entrance gates of Peking in honour of the Court's return, and some Chinese think that under such circumstances it would be better to do without any decorations at all.

The telegraphic instructions to reduce the number of yamens and officials in Peking, which was received by the Grand Council office last month, turns out to have been a bogus message, and not sent by Imperial orders at all, the Court having no such intention.

The commandant of the Imperial Palace Guard, some 5,000 men, has notified his men that they will be drilled daily in the use of fire-arms, and that the number of their arms and the ammunition are to be kept intact. In other words a rifle is to be produced where a rifle ought to be. No priggling.

The native papers lay great stress on the frequency of the daring robberies of cash-shops by armed bands, sometimes in open daylight, as in the Chinese eyes such things are only possible when a very rotten Government is in power, and they urge the P.G. to take very strong measures to check these crimes or it will lose face with the people.

The repairs of the Palace are now almost completed, but the Summer Palace is not ready yet, as the Court considered there was no need for haste there. The Princes recently visited the Summer Palace, however, and were so shocked at the ruins that they dare not let it be seen by the Empress and are subscribing funds towards its immediate repair.

The Imperial authorities are endeavouring to repurchase articles taken from the Palace on the capture of Peking and sold by foreigners in the Capital. A curio-dealer has lately produced the screen which stood behind the Throne, and stated he had given Tls. 600 for it. Li Hung-chang has therefore reimbursed him to that amount. This seems to be a favourable chance for owners of loot from the Palace to do a deal.

Two fresh cases of armed robbery are reported near the West Gate of the City. It appears to us that the Police Department requires to be rather more on the alert, as during the winter these cases will become more and more frequent unless greater care is taken, and the whole Provisional Government will become discredited. All the departments are so well managed that it will be very regrettable if any slur is cast on the occupation through the laxity of one. It is stated by Chinese that the Chinese police are in the pay of these rascals, and this is a difficulty which can only be circumvented by extra diligence of the foreign superintendents, of whom there are several.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Quarry Bay, 6th October.

SIR,—I was amazed to read the report of the discharge of a coolie who threatened Mr. Schoenfelder with a chopper. Apparently one must not take one's servants too often to Court; nor must one "take the law into one's own hands," even to striking an innocent coolie with a paper envelope. The injured innocent has decamped with a large basket of velvet, lace, linen, etc., etc., belonging to his late master's neighbours, but as the late master was censured for having trouble with his coolies he did not call a policeman, nor did he strike him with a piece of paper. Apologising for taking up valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

SUB JUGUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 7th November.

SIR,—Can you tell me why the sanitary authorities do not prosecute Europeans who convert their basements into kennels, stables, and poultry-pens? I am largely blessed—or cursed—with an ultra-amiable neighbour who keeps a mangy pack of yapping ill-tempered dogs—mongrels and otherwise—together with whole flocks of poultry, in his basement. In fact, were the exact truth available, I believe it would be found that the "gentleman who pays the rent" blissfully wallows under his bed.

No one, however, interferes. Basements were surely never intended for such purposes. They, more than any other part of a house, should be kept scrupulously clean. Moreover, people who go in for dog-fancying and poultry-rearing should see that their charges are decently housed, and not herded insanitarily in dark cellars and damp basement space.—Yours, etc.,
CANIS.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 5th November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

LAM FOOK v. TANG KO.

This was a case in which the plaintiff, who is head diver in the employment of the Kowloon and Whampoa Dock Company, sued the defendant, master of the On Cheung shop at Yaumati, for \$500 and interest due on a promissory note alleged to have been made out and signed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. John Hays, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. F. Reece, solicitor, for the defendant.

In opening the case, Mr. Hays said that on 26th July, 1899, plaintiff was requested by a friend of the defendant, also a mutual friend, to lend \$500 to the defendant. On the following day he went to defendant's shop and advanced the money, and a promissory note duly stamped was then signed by the defendant and witnessed by the person who negotiated the loan, Wong Pin.

Plaintiff entered the box and gave evidence to the above effect, stating also that the note was produced by the defendant's accountant, who, it was alleged, was now dead.

Defendant denied the promissory note.

His Lordship ordered reference to be made to the Stamp Office in order to find out who requisitioned the stamp paper, and when this had been done it was discovered that the plaintiff himself had applied at the Stamp Office for the paper.

Mr. Hays thereupon withdrew from the case.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant with costs and sentenced the plaintiff to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for perjury, and his witness, Wong Pin, to 14 days' imprisonment without hard labour. Wong Pin's old age, 61 years, accounted for the lighter sentence passed upon him.

SHANGHAI RACES—AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY—5TH NOVEMBER.

I. THE SUBSCRIPTION PLATE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second, Tls. 50. Third, Tls. 25. For subscription wagers of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. St. Casse's *Golden Bell* ... 1
Mr. Bronson's *Annie* ... 2
Mr. Tarporley's *Innocence II* ... 3
Time 1.20 1/5

II. THE CRITERION STAKES.—One mile. Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. George Pott's *Desert King* ... 1
Mr. John Peels's *Set* ... 2
Mr. Duplex's *The Dealer* ... 3
Time 2.4 2/5

III. THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies that have never run at any Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Ring's *Arcier* ... 1
Mr. Jay's *Disgrace* ... 2
Mr. Moli's *Recorder* ... 3
Time 1.32 2/5

IV. THE MALOO PLATE.—Half-a-mile. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Mellaw's *Balder* ... 1
Mr. Oswald's *Royston* ... 2
Mr. Crawford's *Esperance* ... 3
Time 59 2/5

V. THE CLUB CUP.—Two miles. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Rodot's *Chessy* ... 1
Mr. Buxey's *Rose de France* ... 2
Mr. Oswald's *Dunlea* ... 3
Time 4.29

VI. THE LOTTERY STAKES.—One mile and a half. For all China ponies. Value, Tls. 200, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each. Forfeit Tls. 5, if declared on or before the date of closing the entries for the Autumn Meeting, when the balance Tls. 10 is to be paid, and the name and colour of the pony declared. The stakes will be divided as follows:—First pony, 70 per cent., second pony, 20 per cent., and third pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race of one mile or over to carry 5 lbs. extra. Griffins which have arrived in Shanghai on or after 1st August, 1901, allowed 7 lbs. Non-winners and griffins purchased prior to above date, allowed 4 lbs. No ponies qualified to run unless entered at Autumn Meeting, in an official race.

Mr. Barley's *His Majesty* ... 1
Mr. Ring's *Amphion* ... 2
Mr. Kanuck's *Ichimura* ... 3
Time 3.17 3/5

VII. THE AUTUMN CUP.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Criterion Stakes 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. John Peel's *Set* ... 1
Mr. Duplex's *The Dealer* ... 2
Mr. Robson's *Loyalty* ... 3
Time 2.42

VIII. THE WHANGPOO STAKES.—One mile and a half. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Bronson's *F.K.* ... 1
Mr. Cleugh's *The Leader* ... 2
Mr. Jay's *Frivolity* ... 3
Time 3.19

IX. THE BRITISH MILITARY CUP.—One mile and a quarter. Presented by Major-General Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., and the Officers of the British Military Garrison in Shanghai. Second, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third Tls. 25. For subscription wagers of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Subscription Plate, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. H. Morris's *Wahine* ... 1
The Old Firm's *Black Snake* ... 2
Mr. C. Crane's *Corsair* ... 3
Time 2.23

X. THE FAT-WAH CUP.—One mile. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Jay's *Disgrace* ... 1
Mr. Buxey's *Persian Rose* ... 2
Mr. Mug's *Little Willie* ... 3
Time 2.71 1/5

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SECOND DAY—6TH NOVEMBER.

I. THE NORTHERN CUP.—Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. G. Pott's *Desert King* } Dead-heat ... 1
Mr. Duplex's *The Dealer* }
Mr. H. Morris's *Blueberry* ... 3
Times 1.32

The dead-heat was run off later, when *The Dealer* won.

II. THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.—One mile and three-quarters. A sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 350 added. First pony to receive 75 per cent., second pony to receive 15 per cent., and third pony to receive 10 per cent. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January, 1901. Weight, 10st. 7lbs. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3 lbs. extra for every inch over. Winners of a race, 5 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra.

Mr. Toeg's *Wubash* ... 1
Mr. Barley's *His Majesty* ... 2
Mr. Cleugh's *The Leader* } Dead-heat ... 3
Mr. Jay's *Frivolity* }
Time 3.55 1/5

III. THE ROYAL NAVY CUP.—One mile and a quarter. Presented by Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, K.C.B., and the Officers of H.M. Navy. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies at this Meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. John Peel's *Set* ... 1
Mr. Jay's *Disgrace* ... 2
Mr. H. Morris's *Nutberry* ... 3
Time 2.47 1/5

IV. THE CHINA CUP.—One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner, 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Jay's *Disgrace* ... 1
Mr. Fernando's *Loch Awe* ... 2
Mr. Rodot's *Chessy* ... 3
Time 2.11

V. THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—One mile and a half. A forced entry of Tls. 5, with Tls. 100 added. For all ponies otherwise entered at this Meeting. First pony to receive 70 per cent., second pony, 20 per cent., third pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs.

Mr. Kanuck's *Ichimura* ... 1
Mr. Toeg's *Rio Grande* ... 2
Mr. Rodot's *Chessy* ... 3
Time 3.26

VI. THE RACING STAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies that have never raced previous to 1st January 1901. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 5 lbs. extra, unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Marius's *Pandur* ... 1
Mr. Moli's *Recorder* ... 2
Mr. Jay's *Dismay* ... 3
Time 2.49 1/5

VII. THE SYCEE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Jay's *Grandee* ... 1
Mr. Cleugh's *The Leader* ... 2
Mr. H. Morris's *Roseberry* ... 3
Time 2.48 1/5

VIII. THE FLEMINGTON CUP.—One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third Tls. 25. For subscription wagers of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra, two races 10 lbs. extra. Unplaced wagers allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Bronson's *Annie* ... 1
Mr. Twoves's *Broome* ... 2
Mr. C. Crane's *Corsair* ... 3
Time 1.56 4/5

IX. THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES.—One mile and three-quarters. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a race allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Elphinstone's *Merryleys* ... 1
Mr. Toeg's *Conon* ... 2
Mr. Buxey's *Rose de France* ... 3
Time 4.1

X. THE PAGODA CUP.—One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this meeting and never won a race allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the Criterion Stakes 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Robson's <i>Loyalty</i>	1
Mr. Ring's <i>Adonis</i>	2
Mr. Crawford's <i>Esperance</i>	3

Time 2.12 2/5

THIRD DAY—7TH NOVEMBER.

I. THE FLYAWAY PLATE.—Seven furlongs. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies that have run at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting, 5 lbs. extra; two or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. George Potts's <i>Desert King</i>	1
Mr. Ring's <i>Adonis</i>	2
Mr. Crawford's <i>Esperance</i>	3

Time 1.50 3/5

II. THE RACE CHALLENGE CUP.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 500. For China ponies, *bona fide* griffins at the date of entry. To be won at two consecutive Meetings or three times in all by ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 10. 70 per cent. to the first pony, 20 per cent. to the second pony, and 10 per cent. to the third pony until the Cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive 75 per cent. and the third pony 25 per cent. of the entrance-fees. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr. Jay's <i>Grandee</i>	1
Mr. Cleugh's <i>The Leader</i>	2
Mr. Bronson's <i>F.K.</i>	3

III. THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.—One mile and three-quarters. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Elphinstone's <i>Merrylegs</i>	1
Mr. Rodot's <i>Chesey</i>	2
Mr. Toeg's <i>Rio Grande</i>	3

Time 3.57

IV. THE COMMONWEALTH STAKES.—Seven furlongs. Value, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 50. Third, Tls. 25. For subscription wagers otherwise entered at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra, placed wagers (non-winners) allowed 3 lbs., unplaced wagers allowed 7 lbs. A forced entry of Tls. 5.

Mr. St. Casse's <i>Golden Bell</i>	1
Mr. C. Crane's <i>Corsair</i>	2
Mr. Bronson's <i>Annie</i>	3

Time 1.37 2/5

V. THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race, 5 lbs. extra; two or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Ring's <i>Arcier</i>	1
Mr. Jay's <i>Disgrace</i>	2
Mr. Kanuck's <i>Idzumi</i>	3

Time 2.8 1-5.

VI. THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP.—One mile and a half. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Non-starters and winners at this Meeting, 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Ring's <i>Amphion</i>	1
Mr. Toeg's <i>Conon</i>	2
Mr. Buxey's <i>Persian Rose</i>	3

Time 3.16

VII. THE MANCHU STAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies, *bona fide* griffins at date of entry, that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. John Peel's <i>Recorder</i>	1
Mr. Cleugh's <i>The Leader</i>	2
Mr. Jay's <i>Frivolity</i>	3

Time 2.43 2/5

VIII. THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Once round. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race, and have been entered otherwise than in the Shanghai Stakes. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Toeg's <i>Rio Grande</i>	1
Mr. Jay's <i>Disgrace</i>	2
Mr. Crawford's <i>Esperance</i>	3

Time 2.40

IX. THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 50. A forced entry for, and open only to, winners at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Each pony entered to pay five per cent. of the value of the Stakes and Prizes won.

Mr. Duplex's <i>The Dealer</i>	1
Mr. John Peel's <i>Set</i>	2
Mr. Kanuck's <i>Ichimura</i>	3

Time 2.38 2/5

CRICKET.

A CLUB XII v. CAPTAIN WAYMOUTH'S XVI.

Our previous report of this match took our readers up to the close of play on Friday, the 1st inst., when the XVI had scored 164 for 11 wickets, Hancock being caught at the wicket just on time for a very excellent 70, which was notable for the way in which he got over rising balls and smothered them. He is a great accession of strength, not only on account of his batting, but also by reason of his clean fielding and ability to sent down a good ball.

On resuming at 11.30 on Saturday, the 2nd inst. Hooper did not give trouble, but Ross and Clapham proved thorns in the side of the XII. The *Argonaut* man played a really good innings, and the R.A. Captain gave a dashing display after his life at the wicket: between them this pair added over 50 runs for the thirteenth wicket. Hayward "went it" whilst he was in, and Morrison found the road a useful dumping ground. The innings of Greatorex, who helped Hancock to raise the score from 29 to 105, was well-executed and steady.

Lee took 7 wickets for 81 runs and Cox 3 for 18: these are the only bowling performances which require attention. Smith had bad luck, and if the chances off his bowling had been taken, quite 100 runs would have been saved.

At 12.40 p.m. the Club XII started batting with Clifton-Brown and Maitland, both of whom let the bowling down easily, as they retired before Greatorex and tiffin, at 14 and 17 respectively. After tiffin, men with pads and gloves and bats and perhaps other armament, walked gallantly to the wicket where their sojourn ruled brief: there was all the panoply of war, but none of its triumphs: yet peace also hath her victories. Dyson had bagged seven singles when he was given out l.b.w., an erroneous decision, we think. How an umpire holds destinies in his hand! Whatever may be said about batting, bowling, and fielding, umpiring is certainly not the strongest point in local cricket. Dyson was going along slowly but surely, when his steadiness was thus surprisingly annihilated. Later on Smith played patiently, taking half an hour over 4 runs before he was stylishly caught at mid-on by Waymouth. The last wicket gave a much better account of itself and nearly doubled the score, Preedy booking a commendable 14 and Arthur a refreshing 27 not out. The innings closed for a meagre 78! Why this breakdown? There is only one real reason, viz., that the bowling of Bird, Greatorex and Morrison was too good, backed up as it was by the capital fielding of a close and distant cordon of scouts. Gunner Greatorex, who bowls slow left-hand with a good length, caused most of the havoc, as 7 wickets for 34 runs testify. His batting, bowling and fielding mark him out as a very useful find. Bird also bowled well, securing 2 wickets for 14 runs as the result of 17 overs. His fielding and bowling single him out from the ruck of local cricketers, and, if he can bat, he will be an invaluable addition to the game in Hongkong. We hope that he will be down at the reserved net several days before Thursday next.

Nothing was left but for the XII to follow on: yet the second effort was worse by 1 than the first attempt. The start was favourable, as 35

runs were notched before Arthur left for a well hit and well played 22.

Maitland, who is, we are sorry to say, dead out of form, tried to see how fast Smith, who was again batting patiently, could run. The experiment was foiled by Hancock, who, by smart fielding and an accurate throw-in from cover, hit the sticks and ran the captain out. Subsequently, the rest of the innings much resembled the first innings: nearly every man took an express return ticket to the pitch and back, Cox being the only one to reach double figures. This time it was Morrison and Hancock who proved destructive, securing 5 for 18 and 4 for 12 respectively. In the match, Morrison secured 7 wickets for 40 and ran Greatorex very closely for chief bowling honours: his record for the season up to date is 24 wickets for 150 runs, or an average of 6.25 runs a wicket.

In the end the match resulted in a big victory for the XVI by an innings and 101 runs. Last week we warned our readers that the XII would not necessarily include the XI: our warning will probably be verified when the XI is finally selected. The bad reverse of the XII clearly shows that there is more talent than was suspected. This is a distinctly encouraging feature: last week's game was therefore a timely revelation of fresh and good blood. To enable the Straits XI to get some practice, there will be no match to-day, the 9th inst. We think that a marked improvement in the fielding was observable last Friday and Saturday, and are glad to say that we have met others who share this opinion.

His Excellency the Governor continues to manifest great interest in the cricket, being present on both days: he is also helping liberally to make the auspicious week a thorough success.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

WAYMOUTH'S TEAM.

H. R. Hancock, c Clifton Browne, b Sercombe Smith	70
C. S. P. Franklin, R.N., b Preedy	7
Bomb. Cooles, b Lee	0
W. E. Dixon, c Sercombe Smith, b Lee	9
Gr. Greatorex, c Coolie, b Cox	45
Lieut. Wood, R.N., b Cox	4
Lieut. Bird, Rajputs, b Cox	3
Capt. Cadogan, R.W.F., c Burnie, b Lee	6
A. C. Mackenzie, c Burnie, b Dorehill	8
Capt. Radcliffe, R.A., c Beresford-Ash, b Lee	0
Capt. Waymouth, R.A., b Dorehill	0
Lieut. Ross, R.N., b Lee	23
J. Hooper, c Beresford-Ash, b Smith	0
Capt. Clapham, R.A., not out	49
Sergt. Hayward, R.A., c Smith, b Lee	9
S.-B. Std. Morrison, c Preedy, b Lee	10
Extras	13

Total

CLUB XII.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
F. Maitland, c Cadogan, b Greatorex	5	b Morrison	2
Lt. Clifton Brown, R.N., b Greatorex	9	b Morrison	1
Lt. Kriekenbeck, 22nd B.I., c Greatorex, b Bird	3	c Franklin, b Morrison	2
Major Beresford-Ash, R.W.F., c & b Greatorex	4	b Hancock	6
J. E. Lee, c Bird, b Greatorex	0	st Hayward, b Hancock	0
Major Dorehill, R.A., b Bird	0	c Cooles, b Hancock	6
Major Dyson, A.P.D., l.b.w., b Greatorex	7	c Greatorex, b Morrison	2
P. A. Cox, b Greatorex	1	c Hancock, b Morrison	12
C. M. Burnie, c Morrison, b Greatorex	1	c Waymouth, b Hancock	1
T. S. Smith, c Waymouth, b Morrison	4	run out	8
Pte. Preedy, b Morrison	14	not out	1
H. Arthur, not out	27	c and b Greatorex	22
Extras	3	Extras	14

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WAYMOUTH'S TEAM.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Preedy	24	7	43	1
Lee	19	—	81	7
Dorehill	16	—	68	2
Sercombe Smith	12	3	32	2
Cox	8	3	18	3

A CLUB XII.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	17	9	14	2	6	—	17	—
Greatorex	22	6	34	7	10	2	16	1
Morrison	7	3	22	2	11	2	18	5
Dixon	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hancock	—	—	—	—	6.4	3	12	4

The Hon. Sec. informed us that the following fifteen gentlemen had been chosen by the Selection Committee as the persons from whom the final selection was to be made:—

H. Arthur, Major Beresford-Ash, R.W.F., Lt. Bird (Rajputs), Lt. Clifton Brown, R.N., P. A. Cox, M. J. Doctor, Major Dorehill, R.A., Major Dyson, A.P.D., C. Franklin, R.N., Gunner Greator, R.A., H. R. Hancock, Private Preedy, R.W.F., Captain Radcliffe, R.E., T. Sercombe Smith, and Morrison, R.N., Major Dorehill, R.A., has been unanimously chosen by the Selection Committee to captain the XI.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. VICTORIA C.C.

A cricket match between the Craigengower Cricket Club and the Victoria Cricket Club was played at the Happy Valley on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the former. The following are the scores:—

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

R. Basa, b Hartem	1
M. E. Asger, c Hartem, b Ismail	15
J. P. Jordan, b Lopez	52
J. L. Stuart, b Lopez	3
R. Witchell, b Lopez	1
A. E. Asger, b Ismail	9
L. E. Lammert, c Lopez, b Remedios	8
J. H. Ruttonjee, b Lopez	4
G. Remedios, c Ramjahn, b Remedios	3
F. Rapp, c Silva, b Lopez	3
A. Remedios, not out	7
Extras	21

Total.....127

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

A. Ribeiro, c Lammert, b Jordan	1
J. Lopez, c A. Remedios, b Stuart	2
C. Remedios, b Jordan	1
J. Silva, c Stuart, b Jordan	0
D. Ramjahn, c Ruttonjee, b Lammert	0
B. Hartem, b Lammert	0
E. Ismail, c M. E. Asger, b Jordan	2
S. A. Ismail, b Stuart	19
M. Suffiad, b Lammert	1
S. Hartem, b Lammert	0
J. Barretto, not out	1
Extras	3

Total.....30

H.K.C.C. XII v. LT. WOOD'S XII.

The final Test Match previous to the Interport contests took place on Thursday, when a Club XII met Lt. Wood's Navy Team. It had been arranged to begin play at 10.30 a.m., sharp, but there was the customary want of punctuality in going to the wicket; it was some time after 11 before a start was made. Lt. Wood won the toss. Noble and Pringle were sent in first and faced the bowling of Hancock and Doctor. The opening passages of the game were uneventful so far as the getting of runs was concerned. At the end of half an hour's play the score stood at only 20, and three wickets had fallen. Hickley was the first and indeed the only one (with the exception perhaps of Smith, who reached double figures) to make a stand against the Club bowling. His 17 was very good so far as it went, and he was unlucky in being given out leg before. Scoring continued to be slow until the last wicket fell, which happened before tiffin with the score standing at 72. As the score—on a good wicket, be it remembered—indicates, the bowling was of an effective description. Doctor's 4 for 13 was a splendid performance. But the excellent fielding was also in no small degree responsible for the low register of runs. Beresford-Ash at wicket played a grand game. In the slips Bird was unbeatable; his one-handed catch of Wood, off Doctor, was very prettily done. After tiffin, Hancock and Burnie opened the innings for the Club. Hancock's defence was the feature of the whole game. He batted strongly all through his stay at the wicket and compiled a well-hit 90 before being caught in the slips by Fitch off a loose ball of Smith's. He completely broke up the bowling and had quite a number of boundaries. When about half-way through in the compilation of his score, he was what appeared to be caught in the slips, but was given not out. Gratrix played a good, steady game. Dyson in the course of his innings was missed several times and ought to have been stumped once; his 40 was otherwise well-played. Dorehill and Smith were at the wicket when time was called. Both

were hitting freely and scoring rapidly when 5 o'clock came, and looked as though they had settled down for a long stay. Neither the fielding nor the bowling was by any means what it ought to have been. Smith's 2 wickets for 13 runs was the best bowling average. Hickley's lobs were ineffective. In the field, Wood had an excellent catch at long-on off Franklin's bat.

His Excellency the Governor was present during the later part of the afternoon and evinced great interest in the match.

Appended are the scores and bowling analysis:—

LT. WOOD'S XII.

Lt. Noble, b Hancock	6
Mr. Pringle, b Hancock	0
Mr. Smith, b Bird	12
Com. Hickley, lbw, b Gratrix	17
Mr. Cornabe, c Preedy, b Doctor	6
Lt. Clifton Browne not out	2
Mr. Barrett, st Beresford-Ash, b Doctor	0
Lt. Wood, c Bird, b Doctor	8
Lt. Ross, c Beresford-Ash, b Doctor	0
Mr. Fitch, b Gratrix	6
S. B. S. Morrison, c and b Bird	6
Dr. Sheward, c Bird, b Gratrix	7
Extras	2

Total.....72

CLUB XII.

H. R. Hancock, c Fitch, b Smith	90
C. M. Burnie, b Ross	13
Lieut. Bird, Rajputs, c and b Morrison	6
Gunner Gratrix, c Fitch, b Barrett	26
Major Beresford-Ash, R.W.F., c Noble, b Morrison	17
Major Dyson, A.P.D., b Ross	40
C. S. P. Franklin, R.N., b Smith	10
T. Sercombe Smith, not out	20
Major Dorehill, R.A., not out	26
Pte. Preedy	
Q. M. Sgt. James } to bat	
M. J. Doctor	
Extras	5

Total (for 7 wickets).....253

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LT. WOODS XII.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hancock	8	4	12	2
Doctor	10	3	13	4
Bird	12	3	28	2
Gratrix	10.3	2	17	3

CLUB XII.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morrison	26	5	77	2
Ross	12	2	46	2
Fitch	12	1	38	—
Barrett	14	2	29	1
Hickley	9	1	32	—
Noble	5	1	13	—
Smith	3	0	13	2

THE INTERPORT TEAM.

At the conclusion of the match a meeting of the Selection Committee was held, at which the following XI were selected to represent the Club in the Interport contests next week:—

H. R. Hancock, Gunner Gratrix, R.A., Lt. Clifton Browne, R.N., T. Sercombe Smith, P. A. Cox, C. Franklin, R.N., Private Preedy, R.W.F., Major Dorehill, R.A., H. Arthur, Lt. Bird, Rajputs, Major Dyson, A. P. D.

Reserves:—Major Beresford-Ash, R.W.F., and M. J. Doctor.

Major Dorehill will captain the XI.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. "A" CO. R.W.F.

Several hundred spectators watched the match on the 2nd inst. between these two teams. The weather was good, and though the pitch looked a trifle fast, it was in first-class condition, so that a good game was anticipated. Teams:—

Club—Bevan, goal; Macdonald, R.A., and Bonnar, backs; Bennett, Kew, and Codling, halves; Lowe, Rutherford, Tulloch, R.A., Von der Pfordten, and Danby, forwards.

"A" Company—Rhodes, goal; Billish and Phillips, backs; Croft, Bevan, and Demery, halves; Gregory, Andrews, Stevens, Lance-Corporal Jones, and Private Jones, forwards.

The Club kicked off, but the ball was instantly snapped up by the Fusiliers' centre-forward, who sent it over to the left wing. From a throw-in Private Jones had a smart run up the wing, and Bonnar, who tackled him, was forced to concede a corner. Private Jones placed the ball neatly, and his side had no difficulty in scoring, which they did in half-a-minute from the kick-off. Play similar to that at the start followed the centring of the ball, and a second invasion of the Club's territory

was made, with a bye as the result. The soldiers were early evincing their superiority in weight and tackling work, and with forwards who tried when they could to combine, the game was mostly confined to the ground team's territory. Although Lowe and Pfordten, on the Club's right wing, worked well together, and Tulloch was watchful in centre, Danby, on the left wing, had a weak partner in Rutherford, so that the forwards had very few opportunities of getting together. When at times they did succeed in negotiating the front opposing line, the hard-working halves and backs behind always accounted for the attack, invariably turning it. Kew was perhaps the only strong man amongst the Club's halves, but Bonnar and Macdonald, the backs, were in excellent form, especially Bonnar, who appeared determined to do a hard afternoon's work. Though skill was not always a feature of the game, earnestness undoubtedly was, and the spectators were treated to an exhibition of good fast play. Most of the visitors' work came from their left wing, and the two Joneses kept the Club's custodian constantly on the hop. A screwed shot from the Private cleared the top of the net, and for a time, following the goal kick, the Club's defences had a breathing space. Its forwards were brightening up wonderfully, and with the soldiers equally alert, the ball travelled rapidly from end to end of the field, with, however, gain to neither side, the custodians not being seriously called upon. In the soldiers' half Rutherford got a nice pass from Lowe, but he was unable to turn the ball, and sent it out of boundary. Later, Bonnar had to give away another corner to turn a well-sustained attack, but, unlike the first, this was unconverted, and the ball was eventually captured by Lowe, who, single-handed, took it right up the wing and passed to Tulloch. The latter made a good attempt to equalise, but sent the ball over. Two fouls against their opponents were not improved upon by the Club, and they were defending when the whistle sounded.

Half-time—"A" Company, 1; Club, 0.

The Club took up the aggressive on the commencement of the second half. Pfordten captured smartly and tried to break away, but the opposing halves intercepted his pass to Tulloch and sent the ball out. Kew re-captured for his side, and sent in a long shot which was responded to by a longer one from Phillips. The Club soon after gave away their first foul in the match, but the visitors were unable to do anything with it, and even play followed. The Fusiliers were the first to put a different face on matters, and from a second foul in their favour they tried hard to outwit Bevan. Macdonald, however, proved more than a match for them, and centred smartly. The club's forwards were not given a chance to take up the play, Stevens's line getting the ball from the halves and once more trekking "Bevanwards." They only got an unproductive bye, but a moment later Andrews all but put in the second goal. His shot, a low one, struck Bevan's foot, and the ball, rebounding, was given to Danby, who took it up the field. The attentions of the half-backs were too pressing, and his shot, a hasty one from well out, went past. He got nearer the mark with his next attempt, but Rhodes was waiting for it, and saved easily. Andrews, long of limb, then got the ball at his feet, and the field tailed behind him as he evaded in turn the halves and backs. In passing the latter, however, Andrews was forced to send the ball rather far ahead, and Bevan, who was now defending an absolutely open goal, had time to run out and pick up the ball, though why he should afterwards throw it over the touch-line was not quite apparent. A few moments later Andrews lost absolutely his best chance to score by being off-side, and Macdonald, three or four yards in front of an almost undefended goal, was allowed to play the ball, which he centred. A back charge by one of the Fusilier halves gave the Club a foul near their opponents' goal, but the ball went past without a scrimmage. Lowe took a corner for the Club, but kicked too far out. A scrimmage resulted in a shy for the Club, and from this they almost had the equaliser. Billish flaked a good shot from Danby, but Rhodes was alert and had just time to punt the ball out and then evade a charge by Tulloch, who tried to rush him. A corner and a foul in favour of the visiting team fell flat in turn, and, making a

last effort to even up the score, the Club's forwards broke away. Lowe made one of his grand sprints, and, picking up the ball just on goal-line, he sent a flying shot across the wing. It fell to Rutherford's lot to shoot, but instead of letting drive at once (he was only a matter of a couple of yards from goal) he tried to steady the ball, and throw his chance completely away. Rhodes, seeing the jeopardy in which his post stood, made a dash and blocked the ball just as Rutherford's foot descended, and between them it was sent over the line on the outside of the net. There were some cries of "Corner," but the referee decided otherwise. Bevan had another visit a couple of minutes before time, and allowed the ball to run over. The Club were in Fusilier territory, when the call of time was heard, but the score was still unaltered.

Result—"A" Company, 1; Club, 0.

BANGERS V. H.M.S. "OCEAN."

On the old V.R.C. pitch at Happy Valley on the 2nd inst. the Rangers played their first match of the season, and also of their existence. They looked very smart in their black-and-white striped shirts and blue-serve knickers as they lined up shortly after four o'clock; and having lost the toss had to face the strong sun. The Rangers team was as follows:—

R. Lapsley, goal; W. Maxfield and H. S. Spurge, backs; A. Loureiro, R. Henderson and W. T. Andrews, halves; H. A. Seth, D. Smillie, G. H. Ruby, H. Gidley and E. R. Hertton, forwards.

From the kick-off the Rangers did not make much progress, and after five minutes play the Ocean scored their first goal. The Rangers made a very poor shape at combination, and their opponents were full value for their three goals lead at half-time.

In the second half, the Rangers played up better, but could not manage to score. The Ocean netted the ball twice, and finally won by five goals to nil.

The Rangers did not make a very creditable first appearance; but with training and practice they ought to prove a fairly good team. When the forwards got the ball they were in too great a hurry to part with it, and made no attempt at combination. The halves indulged in a good deal of unnecessary rushing about to little purpose, and made no effort to feed the forwards. The backs were very fluky and lacked resource when pressed. Both Lapsley and Maxfield had a turn at goal without much success. The Ocean played as if they had an object in view, and were superior in every department to their opponents.

INTERPORT SHOOTING MATCH.

The Hongkong team for the Interport Shooting Match fired off at Kowloon on the 6th inst., and made the splendid total of 901—an average of 90.1 per man. This beats the totals by Singapore and Shanghai, the former port having made 874 and the latter 841. Assuming that Penang, whose score has not yet been received, does not come up to Hongkong, this year will mark the fourth successive win for this Colony in the Interport Match. In 1898, shooting against Singapore and Shanghai, Hongkong made 934; in 1899 this was increased to 952; and in 1900 a total of 930 was recorded. Penang was not then included in the Interport Rifle Match, and is only making its debut this year—how successfully remains to be seen. In those years the targets were different, this year marking the introduction of the new Bisley targets. In this connection a comparison of old and new targets may not be uninteresting. At 200 yards the bull's eye is now seven inches as against eight inches under the old conditions, and at 500 and 600 yards twenty inches as against twenty-four, other marking, of course, being in proportion. That Hongkong's score yesterday is in every sense a remarkably fine one is shown by comparing it with the scores last year of Singapore and Shanghai. Shooting at the large targets which up till then had been in use, Singapore made 909 and Shanghai 900, whilst this year the Colony has made a total of 901 at the new and smaller Bisley targets.

The weather conditions yesterday were on the whole good, though hardly what could be

described as favourable. During the day the wind changed from right to left and blew in uncertain little puffs across the ranges. A left wind on the range at Kowloon is never found so satisfactory as one from the opposite direction, and when it changed the calculations of one or two members of the team were upset, though fortunately not so greatly as seriously to affect the result of the shooting. The sky was unclouded, and the slight glare from the sun could not be regarded as an adverse factor in the match.

Appended are the scores:—

200 YARDS.		Total
Mr. G. P. Lammert, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, ...	34	
Mr. A. Watson, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, ...	33	
Col.-Ser. Wake, R.M.L.I., 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, ...	32	
Mr. J. Marshall, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, ...	32	
Q.-M. Ser. Wallace, R.E., 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, ...	32	
Mr. T. McDermott, R.N., 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, ...	32	
Mr. D. Baldwin, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, ...	32	
Mr. D. McLennan, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, ...	31	
Ser.-Ins. Cross, R.M.L.I., 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 5, 4, ...	30	
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, ...	29	
Total	317	

500 YARDS.		Total
Mr. D. Baldwin, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, ...	34	
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, ...	34	
Col.-Ser. Wake, R.M.L.I., 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, ...	32	
Mr. D. McLennan, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, ...	32	
Ser.-Ins. Cross, R.M.L.I., 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 3, 5, ...	32	
Q.-M. Ser. Wallace, R.E., 5, 5, 3, 5, 5, 5, 3, ...	31	
Mr. G. P. Lammert, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, ...	29	
Mr. J. Marshall, 4, 5, 4, 5, 2, 5, ...	29	
Mr. T. McDermott, R.N., 2, 5, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, ...	28	
Mr. A. Watson, 5, 4, 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, ...	26	
Total	308	

600 YARDS.		Total
Ser.-Ins. Cross, R.M.L.I., 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, ...	32	
Mr. A. Watson, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, ...	32	
Mr. D. Baldwin, 5, 3, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, ...	31	
Mr. G. P. Lammert, 3, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5, ...	29	
Mr. J. Marshall, 4, 2, 5, 3, 5, 4, 5, ...	28	
Mr. D. McLennan, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, ...	28	
Mr. T. McDermott, R.N., 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, ...	27	
Q.-M. Ser. Wallace, R.E., 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 2, 4, ...	25	
Col.-Ser. Wake, R.M.L.I., 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 5, 3, ...	23	
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon, 2, 5, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, ...	21	
Total	276	

AGGREGATES.

	200	500	600	Tl.
Mr. Baldwin,	32	34	31	97
Ser.-Ins. Cross, R.M.L.I., ...	30	32	32	94
Mr. G. P. Lammert,	34	29	29	92
Mr. A. Watson,	33	26	32	91
Mr. McLennan,	31	32	28	91
Mr. J. Marshall,	32	29	28	89
Q.-M. Ser. Wallace, R.E., ...	32	31	25	88
Col.-Ser. Wake, R.M.L.I., ...	32	33	23	88
Mr. T. McDermott, R.N., ...	32	28	27	87
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon,	29	34	21	84

Grand Total 901

Average per man, 90.1.

Mr. T. S. Reid, *China Mail*, was the umpire for Hongkong; Lieutenant Luxmoore, Hyderabad Contingent, for Singapore; Captain Hawkins, R.M.L.I., for Shanghai; and Leut. Skinner, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, for Penang.

There was a special practise on the 2nd inst. before the match, when the following were the scores:—

	yds.	200	500	600	total
Mr. J. Marshall	35	28	30	93	
Sgt.-Instr. Cross, R.M.L.I. ...	32	32	29	93	
Col.-Sgt. Wake, R.M.L.I. ...	31	30	31	92	
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon	29	32	31	92	
Q. M. S. Wallace, R.E.	30	27	33	90	
Mr. D. Baldwin	30	29	31	90	
Mr. E. J. Jeffery, R.N.	31	30	29	90	
Mr. McDermott, R.N.	30	30	28	88	
Mr. A. Watson	32	29	26	87	
Mr. G. P. Lammert	28	31	27	86	
Mr. D. McLennan	35	30	19	84	
Average 11 men, 89.6.					

An official despatch to Tokyo from Seoul states that an arrangement has been arrived at whereby the embargo on cereals will be cancelled on and after the 15th November.

BOXING AT THE CITY HALL.

BENTLEY V. PHILLIPS.

The much looked-forward-to boxing event took place at the City Hall on the 2nd inst. and a crowded house was assembled in expectation of a good show. The arrangements had been made carefully, and most unusual punctuality was observed in commencing operations. Indeed it was barely 9 p.m. when Private Deegan, R.W.F., and Gunner Lennard, R.N., started their six-round heavy-weight contest. There was not much requiring comment in this affair, and after an even struggle, the Gunner was awarded the victory. Gunner Mustoe of H.M.S. *Barfleur* challenged the winner: The next item was a light-weight contest, Privates Sandford and Monk, both of the Fusiliers, putting on the gloves. Six rounds were to have been fought, but in the third round Monk got in a blow that sufficed, for Sandford allowed himself to be counted out.

These two affairs made way for the principal event, the meeting of Sam Bentley and Thomas Phillips. This had been advertised as for the Middle-Weight Championship of the Far East, but on Saturday night it was given out as for the Championship of Portsmouth and Plymouth, Bentley representing the former and Phillips the latter town. Phillips was the sailors' favourite, but Bentley's backers were laying odds on their man. After Mr. W. S. Bailey had declined the honour of refereeing, Mr. Downs was agreed to by both principals. The time-keeper was Mr. W. Walters. Bentley occupied the top corner. The referee announced the conditions of the 20-round contest and the agreement which had been arrived at with regard to clinches and breaking away. He added that there was to be no award on a technical foul merely.

The interval had been rather long, and it was 10 o'clock when the first round started. The men got to work quickly and wasted no time in fancywork. Bentley's superior bulk was fairly evident, and he forced his opponent to keep close to the ropes. Bentley had the better of the round, but it looked as if he allowed himself to be carried away by excitement. The men boxed under Queensberry rules and under the joint agreement announced by the referee before they began—that each on coming to a clinch was to throw up his hands and break away clean. The agreement was carried out to the letter by Phillips, but Bentley, probably, as we have said, carried away by excitement, certainly struck once or twice in the clinch and forced his opponent over the ropes, although not to such an extent as in the opinion of the referee constituted a foul. That official, however, cautioned him about the offence. The second round was not very different from the first. Early in the third both boxers came down on the boards together. Phillips looked like weakening, but nevertheless finished all right. The fourth round was most punishing. Phillips spent a lot of time on the ropes, but suddenly asserted himself, in response to his friends' appeals, and drove Bentley right across the ring. Neither man seemed very strong at the end, but the interval set them up again. Phillips in particular freshened, and Bentley received a cut over the eye as a memento. The round was not otherwise eventful. The sixth bout brought an unexpectedly rapid termination to the fight. Phillips for the first time did most of the leading, and thereby, it seems, played himself out, for Bentley came in strong and floored him three times. Phillips made a gallant attempt to rise for the third time, but was counted out just on the call of time. Bentley was therefore acclaimed the winner. No doubt the better man won, but Phillips made a plucky and clean fight, and certainly was hardly treated in the matter of clinches. The referee, as we have stated, had declared his intention of not giving a verdict for a merely technical foul, and no one would wish for a repetition of certain past incidents in Hongkong boxing. Still, sympathy with Phillips was widely expressed.

It was announced at the termination of the contest that Stoker Smith challenged the winner, and the challenge has been accepted.

M. Loubet has signed a decree authorising native courts in Tonkin.

HONGKONG.

The addition of the name of Dr. Oskar Muller to the register of qualified medical and surgical practitioners in the Colony is notified in the *Gazette*.

The *Gazette* notifies that Mr. R. F. Johnston has passed his final examination in Cantonese and has been appointed Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils.

During the past week a single case of plague was reported, which ended fatally, the victim being a Chinese found in No. 10 Health District. The only other cases of communicable disease were two of enteric, both imported, the sufferers being Europeans, one from the s.s. *Hing Sang* and other from the s.s. *Chung Chew*.

The approach of the Chinese festival next month brings with it the customary incursion of bad characters from Canton and neighbouring villages. Several cases of robbery of houses in Hongkong have been reported, and the police warn the residents here to be careful as to the locking of doors and verandahs at night.

In the case of *Tung Tai v. B. J. Barlow* which was heard in summary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court before His Honour T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puisne Judge, on the 31st ult., and in which the plaintiffs, a firm of engineers, claimed from the defendant, a consulting engineer, the sum of \$960 for work done and materials supplied, his Lordship has given judgment for plaintiffs with costs. Mr. Grist appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Brutton for the defendant.

The Public Works Department recently laid a new concrete kerb-stone in front of seventeen new houses at Hunghom. The work was done with that thoroughness characteristic of the Department, but when it was finished, and the concrete had settled into the consistency of rock, it was discovered that the gas-main running underneath the street had been covered. This was unfortunate and very annoying, because the nice new kerb had to be dug up, a trench three feet wide and farther out made for the reception of the gas-pipe, and the whole work connected with the new kerb-stone done over again. Of course this was much easier than making a proper survey at the start!

A Singapore gentleman who is at present in Hongkong on a visit makes the complaint that the chair-coolies here are a "spoiled lot." When walking up any of the hill streets, he says, you are accosted in a most irritating manner by a succession of these coolies, whose repeated cries of "Ya-cha" (*Anglice*, "Ho, chair") try the temper most acutely. The coolie must understand quite well that when a pedestrian does not take a chair at the foot of the hill he is not likely to want one at any stage of his journey, yet the European has to undergo the annoyance of being accosted at every step of his upward way, and the natural inference is that the coolie does this thing simply for the sake of the annoyance it entails. It sounds queer to have such a complaint emanating from a resident in Singapore, where the ricksha-coolies are perhaps the most persistently troublesome of any in the East, but there are really good grounds for this gentleman's grumble concerning Hongkong. A few prosecutions in the Police Court would undoubtedly be beneficial.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 28th October.—Tsatlees.—No business is reported. Re-reels.—Settlements are confined to 10 bales No. 1 at \$580. Filatures.—Notwithstanding the absence of encouragement from European markets, a very fair business has ruled throughout the fortnight, enabling holders to maintain their rates. Purchases amount to fully 1,000 bales and include several important lots. Finest sizes have been in favour during the past week on the basis of \$810 to \$815 for Petit ler 9/11 dra. Short-reels.—Are quiet with very little doing. Kwong Shun Hang 14/16 has been done at \$812½, Hau Kin Lun 14/46 at \$810, Gold Unicorn 14/16 at \$730, and Man Po Lun 14/16 at \$715. Waste.—Has ruled extremely dull. Rates have weakened further, but still rule considerably over the prices at present offered by European buyers.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901 bales.	1899-00 bales.
Shanghai	6,399	3,765
Yokohama	—	—
	6,399	3,765

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901 bales.	1899-00 bales.
Shanghai	28,917	25,496
Yokohama	—	—
	28,917	25,496

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 8th November.—No arrivals.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 8th November.—The weakness continues and the prices are further declining. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.70 to 2.75
" Round, Good quality	3.70 to 3.75
" Long	3.85 to 3.90
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.80 to 2.85
" Garden, " No. 1	3.25 to 3.30
" White.....	3.90 to 3.95
" Fine Cargo	4.10 to 4.15

SUGAR.

HONGKONG 8th November.—The prices are declining, market being dull. Quotations are:—
 Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.67 to \$8.72 pcl.
 do. " 2, White..... 7.80 to 7.85 "
 do. " 2, Brown ... 5.09 to 5.13 "
 Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 5.85 to 5.90 "
 do. " 2, Brown ... 5.85 to 5.90 "
 Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.57 to 8.62 "
 do. " 1, White..... 7.70 to 7.75 "
 Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 5.95 to 6.00 "
 do. " 2, Brown ... 5.80 to 5.85 "
 Foochow Sugar Candy.....12.65 to 12.70 "
 Shekloong "10.75 to 10.80 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, sailed on the 21st September. For Manchester:—245 bales waste silk. For London opt. Manchester:—80 bales waste silk. For London opt. Goole:—567 bales waste silk. For London opt. Glasgow:—30 cases preserves. For London:—2,499 bales hemp from Manila, 12 cases cigars from Manila, 5,598 boxes tea, 100 pkgs. tea, 782 boxes tea, 840 cases preserves, 100 casks ginger, 100 rolls matting, 10 cases woodware, 5 cases feathers, 2 chests private effects, 3 pkgs. sundries.

Per P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, sailed on the 28th September. For Hamburg opt. Antwerp:—50 cases bristles. For London opt. Manchester:—125 bales waste silk, 50 bales punjum silk. For Lyons:—108 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—3 bales raw silk, 3 bales waste silk. For London:—30 bales raw silk, 6 cases silks, 10 cases bristles, 15 cases dry preserves, 3 chests Chinaware, 3 chests lacq. ware, 2 cases silk embroideries, 3 cases cigars from Manila, 11 cases sundries. For Trieste:—3 bales waste silk.

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 8th November.—Decline of \$1 to \$2 have induced small business. Market closing weak. Stock, about 3,000 bales.

Bombay,	19.00 to 22.00 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon, }	20.00 to 23.25 "
and Dacca,	"
Shanghai and Japanese, ...	27.00 to 28.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo, ...	28.00 to 29.00 "
Sale: 550 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 8th November.—Business continues in the same dull, unsatisfactory state as previously mentioned, the absence of the usual rains preventing the completion of harvesting operations, and keeping back the long expected country demand. Values have ruled irregular, special chops badly wanted by the trade fetching sellers prices, but on the whole the market may be said to close half to one dollar weaker. Receipts during the interval have again considerably overtaken the oftakes and our stocks show a small increase on last estimate.

The enquiry from Shanghai has entirely subsided. The market there is reported dull and greatly over-stocked, and with native buyers impatient to ease their holdings, we are shortly threatened with an inundation of goods far in excess of all possible requirements.

Local Manufacture.—The firmness of the local Mill has more or less checked business, and only small settlements are reported, say 200 bales No. 10s. and 12s. at \$95 and \$97½ respectively for forward delivery.

Japanese Yarns.—Are still suffering from the severe depression last advised. The home markets are very weak and prices here may be quoted \$3 lower, say \$110 for Settsu No. 20s., without inducing any business.

Raw Cotton.—Indian descriptions are very weak and prices have declined \$2 to \$3 per picul. Japan exporters appear to have for the most part satisfied their immediate requirements, and the local Mill is entirely out of the market. Business has been confined to good to superfine parcels of machine ginned Bengal, whilst for the ordinary run of stuff there is little or no enquiry. Sales reported amount to about 700 bales at from \$20½ to \$22½ leaving a stock of 1,500 bales on the market. There has been nothing doing in China Cotton. Quotations are Bengal \$18 to \$21½ and China \$26 to \$29½.

Exchange on India has fluctuated slightly and closes weak to-day at Rs. 142½ for T/T and Rs. 142½ for Post. On Shanghai 73½ and on Yokohama 7 per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai for the fortnight ending 2nd instant, viz.:—

Indian.—Totals 4,882 bales comprising 2,720 bales No. 10s., 440 bales No. 12s., 200 bales No. 16s. and 1,522 bales No. 20s., prices showing a decline of one to two Taels and market closing unsteady. The unsold stock was estimated at 31,000 bales.

Japanese.—Total sales 2,500 bales No. 16s. and 20s., on the basis of Tls. 84 to 87 for the former and Tls. 85 to 87 for the latter, prices showing a decline of one Tael and market closing weak.

Local.—Total sales 4,500 bales at Tls. 76 to 80 for No. 10s., Tls. 80 to 82 for No. 12s., Tls. 83 for 84 for No. 14s., and Tls. 84 to 86 for No. 16s., prices continuing with little alteration as those last given and market closing firm.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 9th November.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 50 bales No. 8 at \$82, 1,550 bales No. 10 at \$80 to \$91.50, 550 bales No. 12 at \$90 to \$93.50, 450 bales No. 16 at \$96.50 to \$103, 1,150 bales No. 20 at \$100 to \$104. *Grey Shirtings*: 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Joss at \$3.45. *Mexicans*: 600 pieces 36 Gold Dragon at \$3.10, 2,800 pieces 32 4 Birds at \$3.15. *Spanish Striped*: 120 pieces Scarlet B B B at \$0.65, 120 pieces B B B Scarlet at \$0.65.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$74.00 to \$112.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.10 to 2.15
7 lbs.	2.20 to 2.30
8.4 lbs.	2.80 to 3.40
9 to 10 lbs.	3.45 to 4.55
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.35 to 2.60
58 to 60 "	3.05 to 4.00
64 to 66 "	4.05 to 5.60
Fine.....	5.15 to 7.45
Book-folds	4.15 to 6.15
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.73 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.60 to 1.80
7lbs. (32 ")	1.85 to 2.15
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	1.82½ to 2.02½
7lbs. (32 ")	2.72½ to 3.20
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.80 to 3.40
Drills, English—40yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.00 to 6.80

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs }	1.45 to 3.50
Brocades—Dyed	— to —
	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted	— to —
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22 to 0.50
Velveteens—18 in.	0.21 to 0.26
	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	— to —

WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.62½	to	1.70
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25	to	3.00
per yard			
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	6.35	to	8.10
Assorted	6.45	to	8.20
Camlets—Assorted	12.00	to	30.75
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches	11.00	to	17.00
Assorted			
Orleans—Plain	—	to	—
per pair			
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	2.50	to	4.00

METALS—

Iron—Nail Rod	4.25	to	—
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.25	to	—
Swedish Bar	6.90	to	—
Small Round Rod	4.60	to	—
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	5.25	to	—
Wire 15/25	8.25	to	—
Old Wire Rope	2.50	to	—
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	7.50	to	—
Australian	7.50	to	—
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	40.00	to	—
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	39.50	to	—
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	39.50	to	—
Composition Nails	60.00	to	—
Japan Copper, Slabs	4.000	to	—
Tip	69.00	to	—
per picul			
Tin-Plates	7.50	to	—
per cwt. case			
Steel ½ to ¾	5.75	to	—
New Chops 14/20 oz.	—	to	—

SUNDRIES—			
Quicksilver	166.50	to	—
per box.			
Window Glass	4.75	to	—
per 10-gal. case			
Kerosene Oil	2.30	to	—

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 8th November.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.39
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.4½

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	1.94
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	46½
Credits, 60 days' sight	47½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	142½
Bank, on demand	142½

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	142½
Bank, on demand	142½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	7
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	4½
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	par
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ON BATAVIA.—

On demand	115½
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ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand	1½
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ON SAIGON.—

On demand	1½
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ON BANGKOK.—

On demand	60½
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate 10.44

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 54.25

BAR SILVER per oz. 26½

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Coromandel (str.), Socotra (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.), Nestor (str.), Machaon (str.), Achilles (str.), Glaucus (str.), Deucalion (str.), Peleus (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Dardanus (str.), Izion (str.), Patroclus (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—Socotra (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.), Annam (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—Kiautschou (str.), Segovia (str.).
 FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Segovia (str.), Suevia (str.), Serbia (str.), Sambia (str.), Marburg (str.), Nuernburg (str.), Strassburg (str.).
 FOR TRIESTE.—Marquis Bacquehem (str.).
 FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Clavering (str.), Oopack (str.), Tosa Maru (str.).
 FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.), Athenian (str.).
 FOR PORTLAND, OR.—Knight Companion (str.).
 FOR NEW YORK.—Claverdale (str.), Adana (str.), Richmond Castle (str.).
 FOR SAN DIEGO.—Kvarven (str.).
 FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Changsha (str.), Kasuga Maru (str.), Guthrie (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—Hiroshima Maru (str.).
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—Laisang (str.).
 FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.—Mazagon (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—Bisagno (str.).

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 8th November.—Business during the earlier part of the week under review ruled very quiet, but latterly a fair general demand has been experienced at steady rates.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have sold at \$622½, and close with buyers at \$620. The London rate is unchanged at £63. Nationals continue on offer at \$27½.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have further advanced to \$340 with buyers. China Traders continue on offer at \$58. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 180. Canton Insurances can be placed at \$157.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs are quiet at \$365 with probable sellers. China Fires have hardened, and are wanted at \$85.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold at \$35½ and are in strong demand at that rate. Indo-Chinas have ruled somewhat quiet owing probably to the Race holidays in Shanghai, and a small parcel is offering at the close at \$148½. China and Manilas after sales at \$62 have eased off to \$61, at which shares are wanted. Douglases are offering at \$47. Star Ferries have sold at \$24½ (old) \$9½ (new). Shell Transports have been placed at £2. 15s., and more are on offer.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are weak, and sales are reported down to \$154, at which further shares are obtainable. Luzons have further declined to \$20 with sellers.

MINING.—Punjoms have sold and are wanted at \$3½. Jebeus are in demand at \$4½. Raubs have been done at \$13 and \$13½, and are quiet at the latter rate. Charbonnages are obtainable at \$325.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at \$285 and \$286 cash, and at \$287½ for the end of the month, and further shares are probably obtainable at the latter rate. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold at \$96, and a small lot at \$97, but close quiet at the former rate. New Amoy Docks continue neglected at \$25.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands after sales at \$192 and \$192½ are now in demand at \$193. West Points continue firm at \$65 buyers. Hongkong Hotels have been done at \$139½ and \$139 cash, and at \$147 for March settlement. Oriente Hotels have sold at \$55 and are wanted. Humphreys Estates are in demand at \$13½, but shares are not to be had under \$14.

COTTON MILLS.—Laou Kung Mows have declined to Tls. 45. Hongkong Cottons are in request at the improved rate of \$14½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have sold and are in further request at \$22½. A. S. Watsons have sold at \$15½ and are in demand at the rate. Electrics are steady at \$13 (old) and \$6½ (new). Ropes are on offer at \$180. Ices are strong at \$184 buyers. Tramways are in continued demand at \$280. Dairy Farms can be placed at \$9. China Providents have sold and are wanted at \$9½. Tobacco shares are unchanged.

MEMOS.—China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., ordinary general meeting on the 12th instant. Punjom Mining Company, Limited, final call of \$1 per share due on the 15th instant. Dairy Farm Co., Limited, ordinary general

meeting on the 16th instant. Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Limited, extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of considering a resolution for the voluntary winding up of the Company and the appointment of a liquidator, on the 18th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai	\$125	{ \$620, buyers L'don, £63.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	15s.
Do. deferred	£1	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27½, sellers
B. Shares	£8	\$27½, sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1.10, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China-Borneo Co., Ld	\$15	\$38.
China Light & Power	\$20	\$20.
Co., Ld.		
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½, sales & buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$154, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco	\$50	\$50, nominal.
Invest. Co., Ld.)		
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 46, buyers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 260.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 11.
Hongkong	\$100	\$14½, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$9, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$22½, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$13, sales
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$280, buyers
Hk. Steam Water	\$5	\$8½, buyers
boat Co., Ld.		
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$139, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$184, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$96.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$180, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$287½.
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$157.
China Fire	\$20	\$85, sales & buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$58, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$365.
North China	£25	Tls. 180, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$340, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$130.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$193, buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$14, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$34, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$65, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$20, sales
Manila Invest. Co., Ld.	\$50	\$47.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$325, sellers
Jebeu	\$5	\$4½, buyers
Queen's Mines, Ld.	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B.	\$4½	nominal.
Punjom	\$9	\$3½, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$13½.
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$25.
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$55, sales & buyers
Powell, Ld.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Robinson Piano Co., Ld.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$61, buyers
China Mutual Pref.	£10	\$10, buyers
Do. Ordinary	£7.10	\$7. 10s., sellers
Do. Bonus	£5	\$5, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47, sellers
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$35½, sales & buys.
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$148½, sellers
Shel Transport and	£1	\$22. 15s. Od., sales
Trading Co.		& sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$21½, sales \$9½, sales
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$1.
United Abestos	\$4	\$9, buyers
Do	\$10	\$15.
Universal Trading	\$5	\$19½, sellers
Co., Ld.		
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	nominal.
Watkins, Ld.	\$10	\$10.
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$15½, sales & buys

VERNON & SMYTH, brokers.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 8th November.—Freights continue as last reported. From Saigon to this, 12 cents nominal; to one port north coast Java, 25 cents per picul for prompt and 26 cents per picul for next month's loading; to Philippines, 30 cents for small and 26/27 cents per picul for medium sized carriers. Java to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul has been paid, and more tonnage is wanted at 15 cents per picul. Coal freights are weak. Moji to Hongkong, \$2.10; to Singapore, \$2.50 per ton. Sailing vessels:—The British barque *Mobile Bay* 1,117 tons net register has been chartered to load here for Callao, terms private.

The following are the settlements:—

Mobile Bay—British barque, 1,117 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.

Skramstad—Norwegian steamer, 759 tons, Moji to Amoy, \$3 per ton.

Daphne—German steamer, 1,415 tons, Kuchinotzu to Swatow, \$2.25 per ton.

Obi—British steamer, 1,951 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.75 per ton.

Michail—Russian steamer, 2,071 tons, Moji to Singapore (part cargo 3,000 tons), \$2.50 per ton.

Hopsang—British steamer, 1,359 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.00 per ton.

Deuteros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 26 cents per picul.

Taicheong—German steamer, 939 tons, Hongkong to Iloilo, \$2,000 in full.

Taicheong—German steamer, 939 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, \$4,000 in full.

Paz—Belgian steamer, 1,092 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 30 cents per picul.

China—German steamer, 1,093 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 30 cents per picul.

Quarta—German steamer, 1,146 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 30 cents per picul (30,000 piculs).

Petyang—German steamer, 1,035 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 32 cents per picul.

Tailee—German steamer, 939 tons, Saigon to two ports Philippines, 31 cents per picul.

Hermann Menzell—German steamer, 1,004 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 25 cents per picul.

A China N. Co.'s steamer, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 26 cents per picul.

Hansa—German steamer, 1,201 tons, three ports north coast Java to Hongkong (dry sugar), 20 cents per picul.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.

Decima—German steamer, 794 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.

Dr. Hans Jurgkier—Norwegian steamer, 691 tons, monthly, 3 months, at \$7,000 per month (re-charter).

Elg—Norwegian steamer, monthly, 8 months, at \$5,600 per month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

November—

- 3, Radnorshire, British str., from Hongay.
- 3, Shantung, British str., from Java.
- 4, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
- 4, Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 4, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Kwanglee, German str., from Chefoo.
- 4, Murex, British str., from Singapore.
- 4, Oro, British str., from London.
- 4, Osberga, British barque, from Manila.
- 4, Rajah, British str., from Taku.
- 4, Saxonia, German str., from Taingtau.
- 4, Uganda, British str., from Taku.
- 4, Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 5, Blenheim, British cruiser, from W'haiwei.
- 5, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 5, Justin, American str., from Cavite.
- 5, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
- 5, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
- 5, Pekin, British str., from Singapore.
- 6, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from K'chinotzu.
- 6, Bisagno, Italian str., from Bombay.
- 6, Chwanshan, British str., from Bangkok.
- 6, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
- 6, Gaea, German str., from Swatow.
- 6, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
- 6, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 6, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
- 6, Maunsang, British str., from Sandakan.
- 6, Oopack, British str., from Singapore.
- 6, Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., from London.
- 6, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 6, Mongolia, Russian str., from Odessa.

- 7, Achilles, British str., from Liverpool.
- 7, Coromandel, British str., from Shanghai.
- 7, Hailoong, British str., from Amoy.
- 7, Kwanglee, German str., from Canton.
- 7, Oronsay, British str., from Manila.
- 7, Suevia, German str., from Singapore.
- 7, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
- 7, Taifu, German str., from Bangkok.
- 7, Telemachus, British str., from Saigon.
- 7, Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, from a cruise.
- 7, Elsa, German str., from Hongay.
- 7, Ness, British str., from Moji.
- 8, Kwanglee, British str., from Canton.
- 8, Mara Kolb, German str., from Moji.
- 8, Nanchang, British str., from Tientsin.
- 8, Waterwitch, British str., from a cruise.
- 8, Yiksang, British str., from Chefoo.
- 8, Adana, British str., from Shanghai.
- 8, Ballarat, British str., from London.
- 8, Clavering, British str., from Port Arthur.
- 8, Kong Beng, German str., from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

- 3, Pentakota, British str., for Calcutta.
- 3, M. Minghetti, Italian str., for K'tschou.
- 4, Iltis, German gunboat, for Canton.
- 4, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
- 4, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
- 4, Miike Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 4, Salazie, French str., for Europe.
- 4, Saxonia, German str., for Calcutta.
- 4, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
- 4, Waterwitch, British str., for a cruise.
- 5, Brinkburn, British str., for Saigon.
- 5, Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.
- 5, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.
- 5, Kwanglee, German str., for Canton.
- 5, Merionethshire, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Obi, British str., for Nagasaki.
- 5, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.
- 6, Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 6, Ernest Simons, French str., for Shanghai.
- 6, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
- 6, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
- 6, Phranang, German str., for Bangkok.
- 6, Radnorshire, British str., for Hongay.
- 6, Rajah, British str., for Calcutta.
- 6, Tartar, British str., for Vancouver.
- 6, Taurus, Norwegian str., for Rangoon.
- 6, Thales, British str., for Foochow.
- 6, Trym, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
- 6, Uganda, British str., for Calcutta.
- 6, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 7, Benlarig, British str., for Straits.
- 7, Gaea, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
- 7, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
- 7, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
- 7, Kweiyang, British str., for Tientsin.
- 7, Loosok, German str., for Bangkok.
- 7, Murex, British str., for Shanghai.
- 7, Olimpo, Austrian str., for Moji.
- 7, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 7, Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
- 8, Achilles, British str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
- 8, Mongolia, Russian str., for Port Arthur.
- 8, Oopack, British str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Picciola, German str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Salazie*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Lieut.-Col. Rondony and Mr. Sakurai; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Jame and Mrs. Kichi Miyada; from Shanghai, Mrs. A. Granzella, Mrs. Jas. Stutcheon, Mrs. Shaws, Miss Gutterres, Rev. Gourdon, Messrs. E. A. Hewett, C. Evegne, J. H. Kemp, J. H. Jamieson, D. M. Gutterres, de Guinga, Hewmann, B. Sabini, and Donapio Linge; for Saigon, from Nagasaki, Messrs. Kini Hishihara and Hagata; from Shanghai, Messrs. Fernand (aissal), Mouglin, Anne and Murakoni; from Taku, Mr. Rhod; for Singapore, from Nagasaki, Messrs. Fatsuta, Suyeyoshi and S. Hashimoto; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Greenback, Miss Sophie Sadrausky and Mr. J. B. Watt; for Colombo, from Nagasaki, Mr. Manimi; from Shanghai, Rev. de Bauregraire; for Bombay, from Kobe, Mr. Kita; for Port Said, from Yokohama, Mr. T. Froravanti; from Shanghai, Mr. Max; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. Deguy, S. Wapin, E. Hayashi, and K. Hishvo; from Kobe, Messrs. Jean Berio and G. Piton; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Chevalier, Mr. Bousigneo; from Shanghai, Mrs. Delaville, Messrs. Bernardo J. de Cologne, Mornet, Gautier, Lecomte, H. W. Deldy, P. Gardner, L. Depin, Laglaise, A. Franz, Mannoni, G. H.

Smith, Yuillon, Ginestet, and Maal; from Taku, Messrs. Heuzillet, Le Goff, Issartel and Bangard. Per *Uganda*, for Calcutta, from Taku, Major Grantham, Lieuts. C. E. M. Mayne and Hunter, Capt. Norman, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and Major H. Fooks, I.M.S. and 396 native officers, men and followers.

Per *Jacob Diederichsen*, from Haiphong, Dr. and Mrs. Bourgy.

Per *Sungkiang*, from Manila, Capt. Cranon, Messrs. K. Brotherton and L. Young.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Revs. A. E. Isaac and S. Bôrbour, Messrs. D. Benjamin, Carl Hiermann and C. Engelbrecht.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Mrs. Atkinson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wood, Misses O'Neill and J. Hunt, Messrs. S. C. Fullerton, J. C. Cumming, W. Toop, Grice, W. Clark, W. Steamar, J. Wylie and E. Cook; for Shanghai, Mrs. W. Fisher and two children, Mrs. M. Wilkinson and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Hart, Misses Ravenor, C. Callander and L. William, Messrs. R. Hansser and Wm. Reeve; for Kobe, Messrs. G. A. C. Doux and G. Hada, Mrs. K. Ijima and child.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. Andres Lafon; from Bombay, Major H. W. Rowden and Mr. Chalmers; from Colombo, Mr. R. Purvis; from Singapore, Rev. Nicolas Colson, Dr. Thoulon and Mr. C. Korte; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Prince and Princess Koudacheff, Sisters Balliste and Peytal, Messrs. Yanson, Fouque, Duplat, Gensoul, Yevenard, Lavabre, Reynoud, Perrin, Mello, Le Meunec, Branton, Pasquier, Ferra and Houda and Miss Tamyana; from Bombay, Mr. S. Awoki; from Saigon, Mr. Ch. Aleveque; for Nagasaki, from Saigon, Mrs. Laborowsky; for Kobe, from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Darnard and Mr. Huchignehi; for Shanghai, from Colombo, Messrs. Plaum, Peterson, Erichsen, Sierveste, Moine and Miss Rochat; from Singapore, Mrs. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Wegelon; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Coursier, Mr. and Mrs. Carre, Mr. and Mrs. de Ker-garion, Revs. Cassien, Teraphin, Henri, Anselme, Appollinaire, Maur, Constant, Narcisse, Martial, Benoit, Charles and Mangey, Messrs. de Waele and Blondel.

Per *Coromandel*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. Lyne, Miss Cartwright, Messrs. J. A. Wilson, A. Bovet, A. Hildburgh, W. L. Hildburgh, T. Weir, H. E. Reynell, T. K. Hirano, J. Casey, E. Kent, Lieut. J. H. Orton, R.N., and Lieut.-Surgeon Lippold; for Singapore, Mr. A. Collins; for Colombo, Mr. P. Ryan; for London, via Colombo, Mr. A. B. Rex.

DEPARTED.

Per *Borneo*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. Roope; from London, Mr. E. A. T. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Cecil Simpson and infant, Misses Honan and Hopkins, Messrs. John and James Macdonald.

Per *Ceylon*, from Hongkong, for Bombay, Mr. S. A. Knapp, LL.D.; for Colombo, Mr. T. Sims; from Kobe, for London, Miss Thyra Brandeliers; from Shanghai, Lieut.-Comdr. F. W. Blunt, R.N., and Mrs. Blunt and child, Messrs. Wm. Day, R.N., and Clifford Scales, R.N.

Per *Loongsang*, for Manila, Mrs. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Burtner, Misses Meihoff and E. Trunholm, Messrs. J. Auchterlonie, H. C. Wells, L. E. Dammun, N. M. Neilson, J. Oppenheimer and Geo. W. Brown.

Per *Salazie*, for Saigon, Mr. P. E. T. Hosking, Rev. Renier, Sisters Julia Benoit and Agnes de Jesus; for Singapore, Mr. J. H. Moore and Capt. Dewing; for Bombay, Mr. P. B. Shroff; for Port Said, Miss C. Orwarts; for Marseilles, Messrs. de Broc, L. Gillet, Blanchet, J. Bremner, F. Ancsey, M. Landouar, J. Caradec, F. Patenle and Rev. Desoragues.

Per *Tartar*, from Hongkong, for Foochow, Capt. E. Theo. Bunje; for Shanghai, Mr. A. Klatzker; for Yokohama, Messrs. D. W. Hatch, E. H. Sharp and A. Argosino.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, for Japan, Messrs. Cloux, M. Kato, K. Tamura, Hada and Miss Y. Yamada.

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